

The monetary system works

The international monetary system, in some ways a jerry-built mechanism since the breakdown of the old Bretton Woods scheme in 1973, has been functioning rather well. The International Monetary Fund acknowledges as much in its just-published annual report.

That happy situation, however, is a surprise — and a relief — to many central bankers. They had expected much worse.

What happened in February-March, 1973, was the falling apart of the old par-value system that had existed since the Bretton Woods agreement of 1944 creating the IMF and the postwar international monetary system. Each country pegged the value of its currency against gold or the United States dollar and maintained that relationship by trading on the foreign exchange markets. The IMF, with its pool of funds, provided loans to countries in balance of payments difficulties to help them protect the par value of their currencies.

The Bretton Woods system created enough stability in currency relationships that world trade generally flourished for some three decades. It facilitated the development of unprecedented prosperity in the democratic industrial nations.

But the old system had a fatal weakness. It did not guarantee proper equilibrium between the key reserve currency — the U.S. dollar — and other major currencies such as the West German mark, the French franc, or the Japanese yen. That relationship got out of whack. The U.S. dollar became too expensive.

A full-fledged international monetary crisis forced the central bankers and finance ministers of the major industrial nations to deal with this issue in 1971. In December they met in Washington at the Smithsonian Institution and settled on a new pattern of fixed exchange rates.

That pattern didn't last long.

What has emerged is a diversity of exchange rate practices. Most of the industrial countries let their currencies "float" on the foreign exchange markets — that is, they let demand and supply determine the price of the currency.

The key characteristic of this new "system" is flexibility. The floating currencies change in value constantly. Those nations with pegged

currencies have generally shown less reluctance to set new values for them.

Comments the IMF: "... there has been an increasing disposition to regard the exchange rate as an instrument of policy that may need to be changed from time to time to respond to disequilibria that have emerged. Countries that are prepared to conduct their domestic policies so as to maintain a rigidly fixed peg for any appreciable period of time now represent only a small proportion of world trade."

Many central bankers used to believe that such a system of reduced restraints would result in destructive rounds of competitive devaluations — nations trying to make their exports more competitive by successively cheapening their currencies. But so far no such scenario has developed.

Many academicians, to the contrary, argued that a system of floating or more flexible exchange rates would offer several advantages. For one thing, they said, there would be fewer international monetary crises. A country allowing above-average domestic inflation would see its currency float downward on the foreign exchange markets without any crisis. Domestic pressures rather than international payments problems would become the major impetus for economic discipline.

And that is what has happened. "The greater exchange rate flexibility of the past four years has been helpful to the adjustment process insofar as exchange rate movements have prevented certain current account imbalances from developing or widening owing to divergent inflation rates. Rate flexibility has also facilitated the financing of current account imbalances by encouraging equilibrating capital movements."

It would be much better if the nations of the world brought inflation under strict control. Then, under either a floating-rate or a fixed-rate monetary system, there would be few changes necessary in exchange rates. Given the current economic instability worldwide, the almost ad hoc, pragmatic, flexible system has worked remarkably well. Murphy's law — that anything that can go wrong will — has not been applicable in this area.

Third world's good news

News about the third world tends to be largely on the pessimistic side. So much so that it often generates a feeling of helplessness about North-South problems. It should therefore be heartening to all to learn that the developing nations are making creditable progress. The World Bank has just reported that, despite recession in the industrialized countries, the economies of the poorer nations as a group have been growing at a respectable rate in recent years. The picture is decidedly mixed but the gains are worth citing to help keep the still-awful problems of poverty in perspective. Among the bank's findings:

- The per capita growth rates of the developing nations in the period 1950-1975 have been "historically unprecedented."

- For a quarter of a century, the output of food has "more than kept pace" with the growth of population.

- All across the region, countries that have established manufacturing sectors that produce a wide range of consumer and intermediate products. The more advanced developing countries are also manufacturing capital goods and products that are competitive internationally.

- The social and physical infrastructure of the poor nations has been "transformed." There are many new schools, ports, roads, railways, and power stations.

- Not all the poor countries shared in this overall expansion, but most were able to build foundations that enabled them to ride out the recession years and to provide a springboard for ongoing growth.

These trends should reassure national policymakers in both the industrialized and the poor nations as they continue to grapple with the intractable problem of dire poverty. And dire it is. We would not minimize the challenge that remains. As the World Bank forthrightly ob-

serves, "almost a billion people are today living in poverty, and growth rates in the poorest developing countries are insufficient to make a dent in alleviating much less eradicating poverty." In other words, the benefits brought to the upper segments of the population in the poor countries have not "trickled down" to the impoverished bottom.

To break through this cycle requires a two-pronged attack. Both the rich and the poor have to exert an even bigger effort than they have to date. The "key" to raising living standards of most of the poor, says the World Bank, is agriculture; and the developing countries have to increase farm productivity and carry out those social reforms needed to make this possible. They must also plan wisely for urban growth and for development of their natural resources.

They must also increase the amount of concessional aid they are giving the third world. On the minus side of things, it is regrettable that the official aid by members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose only 1 percent in dollar terms and actually declined in real terms last year. As a percentage of their combined GNP, the bank reports, such aid dropped from 0.38 percent in 1975 to 0.33 percent in 1976.

With the overall picture in the developing world much improved over the last 25 years, this is a time for the rich to dig in their heels. It is in fact a time to move forward in an increasingly interdependent world with a greater sense of buoyancy and determination. As various North-South forums get under way this fall — the United Nations International Wheat Council, and others — a spirit of reconciliation to the economic growth of all is desperately in order.

Roots!



The Christian Science Monitor

To end abuse of psychiatry

Evidence that the Soviet Union incarcerates and tortures political dissidents in mental hospitals has mounted for some time. But now that the World Psychiatric Association has condemned such inhuman misuse of psychiatry, the Kremlin will be under increased pressure to end the practice. The fact that an international group took up the issue on professional grounds and not merely as an aspect of human rights lends weight to the cause.

The Soviet delegation boycotted debate of this issue at the recent meeting in Honolulu. But it did not walk out of the world organization as feared. One suspects that Soviet psychiatrists themselves are not happy to be doing the KGB's brutal bidding — declaring Soviet citizens "mentally ill" simply because they criticize Kremlin policies and press for civil

rights. How can they have the professional respect of their colleagues internationally when they so abuse their calling?

Even more important, the World Psychiatric Association established a permanent international committee to look into the misuse of psychiatry anywhere in the world. Certainly there are many countries — Argentina, Chile, South Africa — where complaints are heard. Even in the United States questions have been raised about how testimony from psychiatrists is sometimes wrongly used in court trials.

This broader concern about psychiatric abuse can only be welcomed. In a profession dedicated to healing maladies of the mind, it is doubly reprehensible that it should ever be used to inflict mental and physical cruelty for political purposes.

Sailor's triumph from the America's Cup

You might think it would become a bore, what with the same side winning all the time. But to be in Newport, Rhode Island, during an America's Cup summer is to taste an inimitable excitement. It links the pre-industrial age of men conquering the seas with sails and skill to a day when their exploits can be televised as if to annihilate space and time. And think of the glory for the challenger that does eventually take the cup from the New York Yacht Club, which hangs onto it well into a second century thanks to the past week's four straight wins by Courageous. No wonder the leader of the defeated Australians said, "We will be back, and we plan to win."

The flamboyant American skipper, Ted Turner, called the Australians "great competitors and outstanding gentlemen." This is as it should be in a sport whose appeal depends not on the violence which fuels so

many other contests these days. If the America's Cup means elitism, it also means excellence.

Why did the Americans win again? Certainly the sight of the Australia, with its deck a simple Spartan's grace, for example, made a worthy contender. Was it the American technology, the superb sails and sailhandling? Can the whole Courageous package never be duplicated or surpassed by another country? Such are the questions that will bring not only the Australians back to Newport in 1980 but the eyes of everyone who wonders if this will be the year — or who simply wants a vicarious splash of that salt spray which tingled at the central cheeks.

Printed in Great Britain by King & Pugh, Ltd., Liverpool, England. For the Christian Science Publishing Society, One Newbury Street, Boston, U.S.A. London Office: 41 Grosvenor Place, London, W.1



White House calls Gromyko visit 'really quite encouraging'

U.S. foreign policy gets moving:

No rabbits out of hats but some quiet successes

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

After a long period of diplomatic bleakness, the Carter administration is enjoying an almost across-the-board sense of diplomatic movement, and in some cases upturn, in its foreign policy initiatives.

Much could still go wrong in almost every area, and in the case of southern Africa, as one American diplomat put it, "An awful lot of things could go very wrong, very quickly."

Nonetheless, the signs of diplomatic "movement" are there, notably in talks with the Soviets on strategic arms limitations and in talks with the Arabs and Israelis on securing a Middle East peace settlement. There are signs, too, of diplomatic progress in less publicized areas, such as nuclear reprocessing.

Many of the positive signs have gone unnoticed because they have appeared as mere flashes of light in that murky area

where tough, secret negotiating is taking place. The diplomats have had to take over where President Carter's rhetoric left off. The result has sometimes been what critics of the administration would call "compromise" and what administration supporters would call a "growing awareness of the complexity of some of the issues."

The President has had — and probably will continue to have — some difficulty in getting recognition for whatever progress is made, because he set such high and idealistic foreign policy goals at the outset of his administration.

In talks on strategic arms limitations (SALT), for instance, everything is measured against his proposals for "deep cuts" in U.S. and Soviet nuclear weaponry and his vision of an eventual abolition of all nuclear arms. In the Middle East, every twist and turn of the negotiations is held up against what some observers consider to be the impossible goal of a comprehensive settlement.

*Please turn to Page 23

Carter's boost for Concorde is a boot for his credibility

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Although overshadowed throughout the summer by the question of Bert Lance, President Carter's recent decision on the Concorde supersonic jetliner symbolizes another budding credibility test for the Carter administration — one whose reverberations may prove even more enduring.

It is a test that strikes at the very heart of the determinedly different type of presidency Mr. Carter projected during his campaign: a president who would keep campaign promises ("You can depend on it"), who would subordinate foreign policy to domestic policy (although he has twice set aside his pledge of no overseas trips during his first year in office), and who would be the first Oval Office environmentalist.

Mr. Carter's decision to let the noisy British Concorde land in 12 American cities,

unless barred by local airport officials, not only challenges these touchstones of the young administration, but leaves scars inside and outside the government, according to interviews with those close to the decision.

During the presidential campaign a year ago, it seemed as if a decision already had been made. Mr. Carter told the French magazine L'Express flatly: "I do not favor the use of supersonic aircraft under foreign flags to the U.S. ..."

His press secretary has repeatedly said the President considered the Ford administration's authorization of "trial flights" in Washington and New York to be a "mistake."

But this seemingly firm commitment was gradually eroded, according to knowledgeable sources, by a steady stream of foreign lobbying, chiefly by the French.

Included were at least one personal message and one telephone call from French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a White House talk with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre just six days before the decision was made.

*Please turn to Page 23

Europe doesn't need Uncle Sam's help to cope with its Communists

Split in French Left shows U.S. anxieties to be exaggerated

By Joseph C. Harsch

Probably the most important single thing that has happened in the world for quite a long time happened in France the other day when Communists, Socialists, and radicals of the Left broke off their pre-election campaign talks.

They could not agree on a common election-campaign program. Their inability to agree dispels, at least for the moment, a big black political cloud over the heads of the French Government. But more important than that is the cloud it dispelled from over the heads of the leaders of the NATO alliance.

To appreciate the importance of the event, one should try to understand what would have happened had the three parties of the French Left succeeded in concerting their political program. United, they enjoyed an excellent prospect of winning the elections due next March. That, in turn, would have meant the French Communist Party inside the government and able to exert powerful leverage on both internal and foreign policy.

The experts argue over just how the French Communists would have used their leverage on national policy once they were inside the government. The Communists had called overtly for a "neutralist" foreign policy. The essential fact is that the alliance between the United States and Western Europe is based on the as-

sumption that the countries of Western Europe will be noncommunist in economic system, in domestic politics, and in military posture. Could the NATO alliance and the European Community survive with Communists inside the French Government next year and in other European governments later on?

No one can be absolutely sure of the answer. But it is a fact that for many months now the leaders of the Western alliance in government, in the Pentagon in Washington, and at SHAPE

Commentary

(Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe), in Belgium have spent many anxious hours trying to figure out what they would have to do. Military as well as political strategy has been based on the assumption that no major country in Western Europe would ever go communist.

The essential noncommunism of Western Europe is part of the foundation of the strategies not only of the Western alliance but of every member in it. It underlies American national grand strategy. Until recently this part of the foundation of NATO strategy was perceived to be in danger.

The essential date was Sept. 23. On that day, the leaders of the three parties of the French Left — Communist, Socialist, Left Radicals —

*Please turn to Page 23

World braces for Britain's chutney spill

By Gerald Priestland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
I forecast heavy outbreaks of green tomato chutney in all parts of the United Kingdom this winter. Up and down the country, as the hope of an Indian Summer fades and the first frost creeps nearer, gardeners are sadly gathering their harvest of unripe and unripeable tomatoes.

As is well known, the only thing to do with them — apart from hurling them at young men in sports cars who deliberately go into back wheel slides as they turn to corner in front of my house — is to make green chutney.

It is an admission of defeat, of course, and people who exclaim "Oh, good! Now we can make lots of green tomato chutney!" are pretending they've deliberately grown sour grapes. The point of growing your own tomatoes is to enjoy their spectacular redness, and the true smell and flavor you never get with shopbought tomatoes — which were probably picked last month in the Seychelles and sailed very slowly to London in gas-filled super-tankers.

Last year, our crop was a bumper one. Despite the drought, we stowed pounds and pounds of them in the deep freeze. But this year the results have been few, small, hard, and obstinately green. "There's always a few days of late sunshine in early autumn," I assured my wife. "It would be crazy to pick them just before it happens."

But it hasn't happened yet and the nights have been getting longer and chillier. So the other day, I capitulated and went out to gather the fruits of the earth.

One has to do these things right. There must be a proper costume for tomato harvesting, wellington boots of course, a hat and some kind of smock. My wife said I looked as if I was going mucking. If it hadn't been for the basket on my arm. On second thoughts I might be going to gather free-range eggs from the farmyard.

*Please turn to Page 23



The gentleman carries a very pleasant whiff of home

NEWS

AFRICA	10, 11
EUROPE	3, 4
MIDDLE EAST	14
SOVIET UNION	6
UNITED NATIONS	12, 13
UNITED STATES	4, 8, 9

FEATURES

ARTS/BOOKS	24
COMMENTARY	30, 31
EDUCATION	25
FINANCIAL	18
HOME	21
HOME FORUM	28, 29
PEOPLE	19
SCIENCE	20
TRANSLATIONS (French/German)	26, 27
TRAVEL	22

JAPAN'S SEARCH FOR THE MILLENNIUM

The economic rival of Western industrial nations looks for an imaginative key to international recovery.
See Page 16

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded in 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Board of Trustees
Eric S. Galt
Zella Haffield
O. Earle Armstrong

Editor and Manager
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

Assistant Editor
John H. Haffield

FOCUS

A Sunday stroll in Bonn

By Elizabeth Pond

In Germany, Sunday is for strolling. Bonn's Marktplatz and Münsterplatz are emptied of their weekday vegetable and flower stalls and the vendors shouting each other with their bargains.

Chairs and tables of the various cafés spill out farther over the cobblestones. A few motorcycles gun past importantly, but the delivery trucks that wedge their way through this pedestrian preserve on work-days are absent.

The department stores, bakeries, and bookshops have all been closed since they banged their doors shut as chimes struck 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. But their displays still lure hundreds of window-shoppers to admire the latest fashions or vacation vicariously in Kenya.

Adults assess the worth of ubiquitous Oriental carpets, children flatten their noses on toy shop windowpanes to gaze at electric trains with a pre-television fascination.

Dark, wood-paneled inns entertain an influx of newcomers as well as their permanent clientele of newspaper perusers and crossword-puzzle addicts. Bratwurst wagons and ice cream dispensers cater to

strollers who don't want to spend time or money on a full meal.

It is a blend of the quaint and the modern, the picturesque and the functional. The camaraderie of the 17th-century town square mixes with the chic of the 20th-century metropolis. Local residents who have just stepped out of their apartments mingle with strangers who have parked their cars (for a fee) or their mopeds (free) in the underground parking lot.

The accompaniment is a cacophony. Church bellfries call worshippers to vespers with a clangor of discordant bells. On one corner, a Salvation Army brass band plays hymns. On another corner a hurdy-gurdy man grinds out circus tunes. On a third, a student plays his guitar for the few marks given by passersby. One dog yaps — a poodle, perhaps, as the long-haired dachshunds are far too decorous to greet one another with anything more than a sniff and a wag of the tail.

Kiosk posters advertise the "Bonn summer" of outdoor programs, striving to prolong the summer that never came at all in this cold, rainy year. As daylight fades, workmen set up folding chairs in the Mark-

platz and install loudspeakers on the plywood platform in front of the baroque Rathaus. Children jump up on stage to turn cartwheels.

An audience begins to collect in anticipation of the coming show. It will probably be a pop concert, someone speculates, or perhaps a balalaika recital. No, counters a friend who has talked with one of the workmen, it will be Turkish dancers in their native dress.

The setting sun turns clouds rosy above the steep-gabled roofs. Those who have stopped walking button up their sweaters against the evening chill. But in the end the day vindicates the faith of the city planners: It doesn't rain, and a porcelain-blue sky even appears behind the clouds.

At last five performers appear, to confound all the predictions. They are dressed in 18th-century white wigs, pastel brocade jackets, lace cuffs, silk breeches, stockings, and bow shoes. They are the Bonn Wind Chamber Music Alliance, and they will play Mozart.

A grizzled tramp in the front row mutters over his bad luck in entertainment and shuffles off after the first movement. Open-air café customers hush their chatter. In the Chinese restaurant, a waiter sneaks a moment to listen at the second-floor window. More pedestrians wander into the square from side alleys, stop abruptly on seeing the anachronistic quintet, then smile and join the audience.

The music floats out over the square. The Sunday strollers are rewarded.

A nice bit of trivia — should go down a treat

By Gerald Priestland

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

On the days when you can't convict the media of sensationalism, it is usually possible to get them on a charge of triviality. Yet the fact is the major news is usually so awful, a nice bit of trivia goes down a treat with the public.

Take the case of Victor the giraffe, who fell over and couldn't get up again. Editors and an anchor-man thought it a good funny fall-piece to begin with. Laugh today, forget tomorrow. But then Victor neither got up nor passed out, and they felt obliged to issue further bulletins about his condition; the whole thing assumed the dimensions of a national vigil.

The zoo was jammed with mobile studios and camera vans, the zoo director was in a perpetual state of being interviewed, and the telephone hummed with good advice from all over the world.

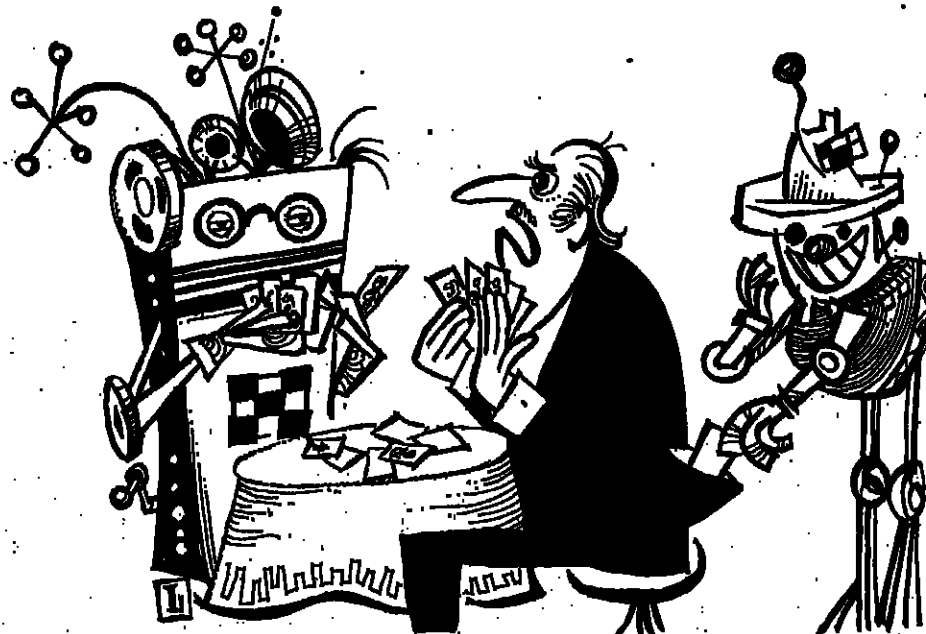
Why? I think it was partly an attack of guilty conscience on the part of humanity for all we've done to the animals. And partly relief at getting caught up in a story with manageable dimensions. I don't mean that giraffes are particularly manageable in themselves, but that here was a problem that had some prospect of reaching a conclusion. It didn't go on and on like inflation or Northern Ireland.

Front-page big headline news tends to happen in a remote News World, far removed from what the rest of us inhabit. But there is a constant ding-dong battle between one's everyday life and what goes on in the remote cor-

ners of the world. The giraffe, for example, because they are lacking in the ruthless logic of politics and economics, I find entirely convincing.

For example, the case of the five London men who were cleared of dishonesty obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception, on the grounds that "you cannot deceive a machine." What they did was to drive up to one of those car parks that raises its boom when you stick a magnetic pass in a slot, and then drive into it on the tail of a car whose owner possessed such a pass. The machine, fooled to lower the boom again when the magnetic field had gone through — just thought it was admitting an unusually long car.

I am told a similar effect can be achieved by the ingenious application of a metal bucket. But what was a pleasant in this case was the defense argument that deceit can only be practiced on the human mind. An argument which the police — ready as always to admit they were in the wrong — immediately accepted. It



does, of course, open up a huge field for (what shall I say?) "persuading" all kinds of machines, including telephone boxes and the automatic gates in Tube stations.

And if anyone objects that the argument is pure sophistry, my reply is that it is natural justice. All day long machines rob and cheat us, give us wrong numbers, overcharge us, confiscate the money we feed them and refuse to disgorge any change. And if you criticize them, you are told they are only poor machines that know no better. So of course, they

must be programmed with an extra ace.

My family watched a fairly bad B-movie on television the other night. It was supposed to be about someone driven to destruction by a pack of satanic cats — a cat horror film, in fact. But it didn't work at all, because my family is besotted with cats, of which we have several. Every time the cats appeared on the screen doing something satanic, instead of screams of horror there were cries of delight: "Isn't that black one adorable! The white one's just like Snowball! That woman shouldn't be so beastly to them!"

That woman was allegedly fighting the cats for her life. But it was perfectly clear to us that somebody was throwing them at her. Most of the feline acting (as you could tell by the way they held their tails) was induced by their trainer waving a fish at them off camera.

As for the satanic caterwauling, we gave it zero out of ten for realism. Next day we turned eagerly to the TV columns, to see if the critics agreed with us. Can't think why they gave all their space to the Margaret Thatcher interview.

My Priestland is on the staff of the BBC.

Sweden, U.S. test ways to store nuclear waste

By Judith Frutkin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Deep under Swedish soil, experiments are under way aimed at casing a critical nuclear energy dilemma for the U.S. and other nations: where to store high-level radioactive waste from nuclear plants.

Spent nuclear fuel is the most lethal product of the nuclear-energy industry. At current usage rates, present storage space will be exhausted within 20 years, according to scientists here working on the Swedish-California project.

The \$12 million, three-year waste-storage experiment is being performed by a group of California and Swedish scientists as part of the National Waste Terminal Storage Program (NWTSP), the first field test of its kind on the effects of heat on recrystallized rock. It is jointly sponsored by the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) and the Swedish State Power Board, and is being conducted at the 400-year-old Stripa Mine at Stora, Sweden, west of Stockholm.

Because it is a preliminary research study, actual radioactive waste canisters will not be used. Instead, scientists from the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory at the University of California, will use electric heaters, monitored by on-site computers and set up to simulate the energy output of radioactive waste — five kilowatts initially, decreasing to less than 2½ after 10 years.

The experiments are intended to test the effects of the heat on granite and to determine

its suitability for storing the actual canisters. Only a rock mass in which there is little moisture and water movement would be adequate as a waste repository.

"The Stripa mine is an ideal site for experiments," says Dr. Paul Witherspoon, principal investigator and a professor of geological engineering at the University of California.

The overall ERDA effort is designed to identify sites in deep geological formations — in this case more than 300 meters deep — which may have the potential for storing nuclear waste.

Proponents of nuclear energy have long argued that the development of nuclear fuel technology is vitally needed to help avert future energy shortages. But the questions which cloud the nation's nuclear future include uncertain public acceptance — and the problems of storing spent fuel.

Over the years, government scientists have designed massive containers which were considered adequate to safely isolate nuclear waste from man and the environment. Last summer, ERDA conducted a successful series of tests at the Sandia Laboratories in Albuquerque, New Mexico to evaluate the safety of nuclear fuel shipments.

The storage facilities where waste fuels are currently being housed were designed from the beginning as the temporary solution to what scientists call the "back end" of the nuclear fuel cycle.

The problem begins when the fuel is removed from the reactor core and ends with either storage or disposal of the radioactive waste products.

See Germany — or jail — by bus

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Any foreign tourist who travels in West Germany should get a lawyer first. This is the conclusion I have reached while anticipating my coming jail sentence.

The public transportation system, it seems, is cleverly rigged to entrap any stranger into breaking the law.

Miraculously, I managed to escape all the traps for two weeks.

I had learned that tickets cannot be purchased on board subways and buses, but must be bought from vending machines in advance. With the help of a dictionary, I also had figured out that once on board I have to punch my own ticket to validate it.

Getting into the refinements, I had even discovered that red tickets are valid before nine o'clock and after 3:30, and that white multiple tickets require two of the chits (tickets) rather than the logical — I would have thought — one chit for one ride.

Pride goeth before a fall, however. I had grossly underestimated the williness of the public transportation administration.

The bureaucracy finally defeated me Monday morning, as I was on my way to a German-American conference to be held just outside Bonn.

As I was uncertain of the cost of the bus ride, I sought out the sole manned counter at the bus plaza and asked for a round-trip ticket to the Schloss Birlinghoven.

My destination was in Zone Two, and the Pfand listed as costing one mark and 50 pfennig, or one ordinary fare.

I got on the bus, asked the driver to tell me when we got to the Schloss Birlinghoven, and punched my ticket familiarly. And as soon as the bus began moving, the plainclothes inspector arose from his seat to check the passengers.



should have punched the poor thing yet again, I still don't know.

With the help, by now, of two other passengers who spoke English, I recounted my efforts to ascertain the fare. But it was naïve of me to appeal to reason. I could only gasp in admiration at the inspector's single-minded concentration as he ignored me and continued writing out the inexorable fine.

Perhaps he, like Soviet bureaucrats, has a daily quota to fulfill. Or perhaps the coffers of the flagging West German economy need swelling, and this unannounced tourist tax can just turn the trick.

In any case, my fine notice — addressed to Very Honored Passenger — orders me to pay 30 marks (\$8) at the transportation office at 24 Theater Street within the week.

On a German price scale, that's not bad. A steak dinner costs more, even without the tip.

But still my leftover Anglo-Saxon sense of fair play rankles. I am disinclined to obey the injunction.

Nor do I wish, as one of my sympathetic fellow passengers recommended, to get a lawyer to contest the punishment. What I will do instead is hold out for a substitute prison term and see a slice of German life I would not otherwise have access to.

For the casual foreign tourist who does not have time to visit a jail in friendly Germany, however, it might be a good idea to get a lawyer. Or at least a gun.

EC meets to grapple international terrorism

By Thomas Land
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Senior civil servants of the nine European Community countries met recently to start planning the establishment of an effective single police structure to fight international crime — especially terrorism.

At a London conference their ministers of the interior agreed that a framework should be built involving long-term cooperation between the individual national police forces enabling them to take coordinated action at a moment's notice.

Britain, West Germany, and Italy have been particularly keen to make the agreement practical as quickly as possible. Merlyn Rees, the British Home Secretary, has recently returned to London after consulting with his opposite numbers in Bonn and Rome.

Discussions leading to the present agreement have been going on for more than three years. The reason it has taken so long is that Western democracies there is something sinister in the idea of a multi-national police force. Besides many argue that international crime should be handled by Interpol.

But the growing technological sophistication and organizational ability of international terror gangs and the fact that some countries are using them as ruthless instruments of foreign policy, call for new strategy.

Britain and the scheme's other chief supporters consider that international terrorism with its indiscriminate attacks endangering the innocent can be contained only through international approach beyond the bounds of Interpol.

Sources close to the Home Office in London explain the need for a new organization to handle terrorism in terms of the extremely non-political nature of Interpol. Interpol, they say, is well suited to disseminate information about criminals on the run, but it is simply not equipped to handle crime demanding instant top-level political decisions.

Bonn sources compare the Community's

arate national police forces to those of the provincial states (Länder) of West Germany. They would be powerless in their struggle against the highly mobile and sophisticated urban terrorist cells without the coordination provided by an efficient federal machinery. The Germans hope eventually to establish a legal framework for such international cooperation within the Community.

Affluent West Germany has lived with urban guerrilla warfare for some years and in Italy, the flames of organized street terror are fanned by recurring economic crises. Both countries, like the rest of Europe, are impressed by Britain's record for the safe handling of terrorist attacks involving hostages and want wide international exchange of police information and experience.

During negotiations for the release of hostages in various European trouble spots senior British police officers have been at hand in an advisory capacity. The Interpol umbrella does not provide for cooperation of that sort.

"The coordination of police forces will be arranged within the framework of a convention for suppression of terrorism, signed earlier this year by the Council of Europe (comprising the Community plus Austria, Cyprus, Greece, Iceland, Malta, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey). It may at last discourage some countries, especially those in North Africa and the Middle East, from providing asylum as well as arms, money and organization base for terrorists.

For the convention will enable the European Community to speak at international forums on terrorism with a single voice and, perhaps more important, to link trade relations with good conduct in this increasingly sensitive sphere. If Europe's joint approach against organized international crime works, other groups of countries may well establish similar regional structures.

Thomas Land is a foreign correspondent associated with The Financial Post in Toronto and with The Times, The Observer and The Financial Times in London.

Europe



Accumulated nuclear waste cooling under water

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

At the same time, in Washington, Congress is pressing toward approval of a plutonium-breeding nuclear power plant at Clinch River, Tenn., against the strong opposition of President Carter.

In the United States, spent nuclear fuel is collecting in temporary storage tanks at 62 power reactors. If breeder technology is developed, these spent fuel elements would become a valuable feed stock, according to scientists.

But if breeder and reprocessing technology is developed later than anticipated, these spent fuel elements will require alternative long-term storage.

"In either event," says Choate Brown, NWTSP project manager, "The problem of adequate long-term storage of radioactive waste is crucial to the future of nuclear development."

Europe

What America can do for troubled Ulster

U.S. senator reports on visit to Ireland

By Jonathan Harsch
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

It is a long way from South Dakota to Northern Ireland. But Democratic Sen. George McGovern took the trip, met with Protestant, Roman Catholic, and British Government spokesmen, and has listed his findings in a report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator McGovern's report stresses that even the most well-intentioned efforts to help solve "the Irish question" have aggravated the situation. Again and again, the problem has

been a failure to take Ireland's long and bitter history into account.

So the main body of the "Ireland in 1977" report is a study of Irish history.

Senator McGovern warns against concluding "that the United States can simply assess the current situation, apply special diplomatic and managerial skills, and somehow arrive at the miraculous solution that has escaped the British and the Irish themselves." He sees a role for the United States, but says it "can only be constructive if it is limited, cautious, and based upon the fullest possible understanding of the nature of the struggle."

In his discussions with Northern Ireland's leaders, and with government and opposition politicians in the Republic of Ireland to the south, the Senator found signs of hope. He con-

cluded that "the sentiment for peace is the growing trend in the island" and that "the people and at least some of their leaders are moving to occupy the middle ground, and to work seriously toward an accommodation."

Such movement is difficult, says the report, because Ireland has suffered from "an early form of apartheid" since the 13th century.

Such experiments continued right up to the present — with the same divisive results, according to the McGovern report. Britain's coupling of tough antiterrorist policies with moderate reforms in the early 1970s, "with the laudable aims of public order and civil rights, could in the event only polarize still further the two communities in Northern Ireland."

The most hopeful sign noted by the report is that despite history, present polarization, and

continued sectarian violence, both the Catholic party in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republican government have repudiated illegal Irish Republican Army and support, determination in Northern Ireland.

The McGovern report concludes that the best hope lies in those Ulster politicians from both sides who give varying support to the idea of some form of power sharing between Protestants and Catholics in local government.

"If Catholics could have confidence that economic development, justice, and human rights would be equally applied, they might be less intent on a guarantee of shared executive power. If Protestants could be certain that sectarian divisions would quickly fade, they might be less reluctant to offer seats in the Cabinet proportional to Catholic electoral strength."

Iron curtain bloc hopes for agreement with EC

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

After two years of preliminary sparring, Western Europe's Common Market (EC) and Comecon, the communist bloc trading organization, have agreed to start "serious" negotiations early next year on a cooperation agreement.

It marked a certain step forward — mutually prompted, possibly, by the imminence of the

East-West review of cooperation and détente under the 1975 Helsinki Declaration — but substantially little more.

The decision was the outcome of the recent Brussels talks between EC commissioner for foreign relations, Wilhelm Haferkamp, and the current chairman of the Comecon council, Romanian Vice-Premier Mihail Marinescu.

There was something novel in the meeting because, by talking with the European commissioner, Comecon was, in effect, formally acknowledging the EC as a community com-

petent to speak for its nine members, which concept the communist side previously had refused to accept.

It could be a hint of yet more flexibility to come when negotiation proper begins. Otherwise, however, wide differences remain over how any future relationship might be devised.

Comecon has proposed a major, comprehensive agreement between itself and the EC as such, in which commercial cooperation would be included.

But the EC still visualizes a much more

modest arrangement, involving little more than commerce, to be handled not directly with Comecon but with its individual members separately. It would accept limited access to such things as exchanges of economic information, exchange of transport, and environmental studies, but it remains adamantly opposed to any formal accord with Comecon itself.

The argument is that this would place the same standing as the EC, whereas the latter sees Comecon as mainly a technical organization lacking the scope and authority of the European Community.

To East bloc officials, this is a ploy to avoid "recognizing" Comecon just as, however, the bloc hitherto dodged this issue in its own approach to the EC.

But Comecon, in fact, is still far away from integration on the EC's sophisticated pattern but also from the changes pointing somewhere in this direction proposed in its own "comprehensive program." These moves are still unaccomplished.

Serious weaknesses still retard Comecon's development as a truly international instrument. They include such things as a lagging plan coordination management, especially in the investment area, doctrinal reluctance toward decentralization, or direct enterprises contact with the outside markets.

One East bloc proposal is that the two organizations should jointly elaborate recommendations that then could be ratified bilaterally on a country-to-country basis voluntarily. But the EC is not interested in so vague an arrangement.

Britain? 'Why be a Liberal at all then?'

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Liberal-Labour pact that has restored stability to British politics and allowed a minority Labour government to survive for the past six months may be good for Britain. But is it good for the Liberals?

In the handsome regency hotels and guest houses that dot this seaside city, 1,600 Liberals gathered from all Britain argue the question as they attend their annual conference.

Youthful party leader David Steel, who negotiated the "Lib-Lab" agreement with Prime Minister James Callaghan last March and extended it to the next session of Parliament in July, says it enables his party to demonstrate, for the first time since Winston Churchill's wartime coalition government, that it "actually has a direct influence on the course of events in this country."

Flamboyant, massive Cyril Smith, former chief whip of the 13 Liberals in the House of Commons, disagrees. He articulates the fears of many rank-and-file Liberals that the pact has benefited only the Labourites, has caused the public to think of the Liberals merely as an appendage of the Labourites, and that if it is continued the Liberals may be all but wiped out in the next general election.

"This is the Liberals' dilemma: that as a party trying to walk down the middle of the road between the extremes of conservatism on the one hand and socialism on the other, they

do not project a distinct enough image of themselves and that the party tends to be viewed as a vehicle for protest rather than as one with a serious prospect of achieving power."

In the two general elections of 1974, one-fifth of the British electorate voted for the Liberals. But because of an electoral system favoring the two big parties — Conservative and Labour — the Liberals have but 13 seats in the 635-seat House of Commons. Why be a Liberal at all, then?

"I'm a Liberal," said Michael Meadowcroft, "because in my heart I'm an anarchist, while in my head I'm a constitutionalist."

What he meant, he said, was that he was totally opposed to big centralized government that took power out of the people's hands and concentrated it in its own. But the fight against big government had to be carried on within the framework of law.

Mr. Meadowcroft, who is chairman of his conference, is a social worker who serves on Leeds City Council. For two years, the Liberals held the balance of power on this council, until the Conservatives gained an absolute majority in elections this spring.

"We're hungry for power," he said. "We see the difference between the actual influence we had when we held the balance of power and the situation of today. That's why, at the national level, I support the agreement [the "Lib-Lab" pact]."

Barbara Lindsay, from Chester, joined the

Liberal Party because she saw it as one that would battle for the rights of the individual. She spent her childhood in South Africa, and the discrimination she saw there made her realize the importance of defending individual human rights.

Howard Thomas has been a Liberal activist for three years. He comes from an industrial area, Lancashire, and might well have joined Labour had he not considered that party "too dogmatic."

The Liberals, it seems clear, see themselves as defenders of the rights of individuals against encroaching big government and big organization. They want to wage their battle at the highest possible level, within the government itself.

Supporters of the "Lib-Lab" pact say the agreement gives their party the opportunity to do just that. Opponents say the opportunity is a mirage.

Digging for Golden Hind

Archaeologists plan to begin digging into the muddy banks of the Thames in London in search of the remains of the Golden Hind, the first English ship to sail around the world.

Sir Francis Drake took four years to guide the three-masted galleon around the globe and back to the Thameside dock in 1581 to the acclaim of Queen Elizabeth I, who said: "It should be preserved for posterity."

But after lying as a rotting riverside curio until the middle of the 17th century, the vessel was covered over when its dry dock was filled in.

GENERAL MECHANICAL CONTRACTORS FOR PROCESS INDUSTRIES

Including:
Oil Refineries — Chemical Plants
Paper Mills — Cement Plants
etc.

Since 1941

National Construction Corporation Limited

2400 de la Province
Longueuil, P.Q.
J4G 4G1
(514) 681-2400

Montreal, Quebec
J. B. McCallough
Sorel, Quebec
R. B. Poirier

Oriental Rugs

Oriental Rugs all have an inherent beauty and a lasting value. Your Orientals today, especially those that are old, are worth more than ever before.

For forty years we have been committed to dealing in only the better types of Oriental Rugs. Today we have clients all over the United States as well as collectors and rug lovers the world over.

If for any reason you have rugs which you wish to sell, we would be happy to talk with you wherever you may be. We are well aware of today's accelerated economic growth and our clients wish to be repaid accordingly.

Arthur T. Gregorian Inc.
Oriental Rugs
INTERNATIONAL ORIENTAL RUG MERCHANTS
2284 WASHINGTON STREET
NEWTON LOWER FALLS, MASS. 02459
(617) 554-2888

When you trade at Gregorian's
You are trading in America's
finest Oriental Rug Shop

Open Daily 11:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
Wed. 11:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
All Day Saturday

In the west
For information, books and literature contact:
Mrs. Collette Pratt
910 Lathrop Drive
Stanford, CA 94305
Telephone (415) 326-4672

for the FIRST READER

NOTES GUIDELINES

- An orderly approach to reading in a Christian Science church
- Saves time... makes work easier... no citations
- Over 300 pages, under 50¢
- Used by Readers in many churches throughout the world

For more information contact:
Guidance Publications
Box 255
Middletown, N.J. 07940

shopping

Is a lot easier when you have first read the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet photo offer

By Kenneth W. Gatland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The Soviet Union has surprised Western governments by offering to photograph any part of the world from space.

The service, which is being made available through the United Nations Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, has already been taken up by East Germany.

This move is regarded in Europe as a political counterweight to the success of America's National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in helping third-world countries find new mineral deposits and other natural resources from space.

As early as 1975, United States sales of satellite data to over 110 countries amounted to nearly \$1,000,000. Photos were being bought openly by agents of the Soviet Union and Communist China.

Millions are religious — but secretly

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
A seven-year-old Moscow child whose parents had him christened 30 miles from the city so that school and party authorities would not find out.

Between 400 and 500 young applicants for 90 first-year places in one Russian Orthodox seminary.

Men and women who pray in private but who don't advertise their faith by attending church.

Estimates by official Soviet writers that as many as 50 million people are still touched by the influence of religion.

This is some of the evidence that turning to God in prayer is not only still practiced in the Soviet Union despite 90 years of Communist rule, but to some careful Western observers and to many Russians themselves is actually gaining some ground.

The evidence is part of a complex picture of religious belief here as the Archbishop of Can-

terbury, Dr. Donald Coggan, visits Russian Orthodox, Baptist, Jewish, and Armenian religious leaders on a 12-day tour.

In general, the authorities appear to have effective enough control of organized religion here. But there is considerable evidence that they are less successful in suppressing private belief — the kind of fervor that has a child christened, then keeps the cross given to him at the ceremony under his bed, out of sight.

Many do stand up for their faith in public. Many others do not — but still believe.

Many of the young people observed in Russian Orthodox churches may be drawn there only by curiosity. When a senior member of the Orthodox hierarchy tells a Westerner that the young, nonetheless, are returning to the fold in droves, he could be trying to put the best face on it all.

Meanwhile:
One young girl, near the top of her class in high school, may speak for many others when she says her professed Christian faith undoubtedly will prevent her getting the kind of university training she wants.

One of the newest applicants for one Russian Orthodox seminary has an Army colonel for a father and a physician for a mother.

A number of men and women are said to wear religious crosses under their clothing every day.

The very fervor with which party activists

urge stepped-up atheistic propaganda among the young indicates a degree of concern at the waning power of religion.

Although skeptics say that congregations in European Russia are mostly older women, other observers say the same argument can be made in Christian churches in the West. Also, they say, most of the members of the congregations were born after 1917.


Christian churches are filled at Easter and on other holy days. The Armenian church is particularly active. Baptists, said to number 500,000 are strongest in the Ukraine. Roman Catholics work in the Baltic states.

Yet, as the dignified gray-haired Dr. Coggan is well aware, repression continues — usually against those churches such as a part of the Baptist movement and the Pentecostal Church who refuse to register officially with the Soviet state.


The archbishop, accompanied by the Bishop of St. Albans, the Rt. Rev. Robert Runcie, three canons, and three others, was criticized in Britain before he left. His answer is that keeping channels open is vital (even though the all-Russian patriarch, Pimen, told him that the issue of ordaining women, which the Patriarch flatly disapproves and which Dr. Coggan favors, is an insurmountable obstacle to further unity).

British churchmen say thousands of Soviet Christians have lost good jobs, good housing, and so on because of their beliefs.

Read this and act.



Froilan lives in the highlands of Guatemala in a one-room hut with dirt floors and no sanitary facilities. Labor there is so cheap that, for men like Froilan's father, hard work and long hours still mean a life of poverty. But now life is changing for Froilan.



Her name? We don't know. We found her wandering the streets of a large city in South America. Her mother is a beggar. What will become of this little girl? No one knows. In her country, she's just one of thousands doomed to poverty.

The world is full of children like these who desperately need someone to care, like the family who sponsors Froilan.

It costs them \$15 a month, and it gives Froilan so very much. Now he eats regularly. He goes to school. Froilan writes to his sponsors and they write to him. They share something very special.

Since 1938 the Christian Children's Fund has helped hundreds of thousands of children. But so many more need your help. Become a sponsor. You needn't send any money now — you can "meet" the child assigned to your care first. Just fill out and mail the coupon. You'll receive the child's photograph, background information, and detailed instructions on how to write to the child. If you wish to sponsor the child, simply send in your first monthly check or money order for \$15 within 10 days. If not, return the photo and other materials so we may ask someone else to help.

Take this opportunity to "meet" a child who needs your help. Somewhere in the world, there's a suffering child who will share something very special with you. Love.

For the love of a hungry child.

Dr. Verent J. Miller
CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, Inc. Box 26511, Richmond, Va. 23261

I wish to sponsor a ☐ boy ☐ girl ☐ Choose any child who needs help.

Please send my information package today.

☐ I want to learn more about the child assigned to me. If I accept the child, I'll send my first sponsorship payment of \$15 within 10 days. Or I'll return the photograph and other material so you can ask someone else to help.

☐ I prefer to send my first payment now, and I enclose my first monthly payment of \$15.

☐ I cannot sponsor a child now but would like to contribute \$_____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Member of International Union for Child Welfare, Geneva. Gifts are tax deductible. Canadians: Write 1407 Yonge, Toronto, 7. Statement of income and expenses available on request.

Christian Children's Fund, Inc.



SUBJECT GUIDE TO BIBLE STORIES

Saves Bible students hours of research

This reference book is a topical concordance of Bible stories only. It helps the serious student overcome readings quickly by finding the right story to illustrate a pertinent point or lesson. 50,000 story titles are sorted to 1,600 most usable topics (subjects). Under the average subject you find 20 Bible stories (all stories) on your subject. The right story in a jiffy. \$16. Satisfaction or money back.



THE POWER OF GOD TO HEAL

All the Healings of the Bible

200 from Old Testament, 176 from New

Read this book cover to cover and get new insights on the power that gave Christianity its only vitality. Bible faith and offers encouragement to those in need. Complete with index of all problems treated in the Bible. A great gift. 160 pages. Large easy-to-read type. Designed for lifetime use. Hardcover. Best cover. Beautiful dust jacket. \$16. Satisfaction or money back.

Robt. H. Sommer, Pub., Box 27-A
Burlington, N.J. 08016

Please send following:

☐ Power of God 7.95 _____ copies

☐ Subject Guide \$16 _____ copies

Postage Paid when check with order

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

"HURRAY! I'M OUT!"

Finding somewhere really secure for savings is a lot easier than finding a way out of this maze. Simply direct savers to Magnet & Planet (the biggest building society based in Essex) where they'll get good interest and friendly, helpful service, too.

Get out of the money maze. Come in to Magnet & Planet BUILDING SOCIETY

Head Office: 21A Montagu, London WC2R 1AW

Administrative Office: North West House, 10, North Road, Chelmsford, Essex. (Tel. 0206 24000)

Branches: 100 in Essex and other areas.

United States

'Let's keep the gas guzzlers,' says Congress

By Harry B. Ellis

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Hopes that Americans might begin to use less oil and natural gas are fading, as Congress already has reduced President Carter's energy conservation goals by more than half.

"When we took [the Carter plan] into the House in April," said a senior administration official, "the program called for saving 5 million barrels of oil daily by 1985."

So far, he said, Congress by its actions has stripped at least 2.5 million barrels daily of those savings, with the Senate Finance Committee still chipping away at the program.

Projections by the U.S. Treasury, meanwhile, based on current oil consumption trends, anticipate still higher oil imports by the United States in years ahead.

Oil imports this year, costing Americans roughly \$45 billion, are plunging the 1977 U.S. balance of trade more than \$25 billion into the red, with government officials becoming increas-

ingly concerned about the effect of this record deficit on the economy.

Analysis note that increasing oil imports put greater pressure on the White House not to alienate Arab oil producers, who now provide about 42 percent of all petroleum imported by the United States.

The House-passed energy bill treated the President's program relatively kindly, but still reduced potential savings from coal conversion by the equivalent of nearly 2 million barrels of oil daily, by White House estimate.

Coal conversion refers to Mr. Carter's plan, now partly frustrated by Congress, to impel industrial users of oil and natural gas to switch to more abundant coal. This would have been accomplished partly by imposing heavy taxes on continued industrial use of oil and gas.

In the Senate, where the whole energy bill still is snarled in heated debate, further cuts in other elements of the program have shrunk conservation hopes by nearly an additional million

barrels daily.

Several congressional and other studies of the President's energy program claim Mr. Carter was overly optimistic as energy savings and that, even if passed intact by Congress, conservation goals would not be met.

Putting all this together, the final energy package emerging from Congress will provide for potential savings much smaller than Mr. Carter had hoped for when he termed the energy crisis "The greatest domestic challenge our nation will face in our lifetime."

Little sense of urgency appears to have gotten through to the American people, who in the summer just past set new records for gasoline consumption.

The government itself, some observers note, may have contributed to a sense of ease when the Federal Energy Administration assured the public that gasoline supplies would be ample to meet summer driving needs, even on peak holiday weekends.

Have-nots have more, reports World Bank

By Harry B. Ellis

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Robert S. McNamara, citing "impressive" economic growth by some developing nations, says that "40 million of the world's poor people will have had their incomes doubled through [recent] rural projects of the World Bank."

But, says the World Bank president, continued progress depends on the ability of industrial lands to buy more goods from countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, struggling to expand their exports.

"The prosperity of developing lands," Mr. McNamara told reporters, "depends greatly on the prosperity of OECD," the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a 24-nation organization including the world's leading industrial powers.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) reports that growth of industrial nations is faltering, marked by high unemployment, persistent inflation, and the beginnings of trade protectionism - shutting out other countries' goods, not taking more.

Growth of OECD member states will average less than 4 percent next year, according to latest projections, not enough to lower domestic unemployment, much less offer expanded markets to the goods of developing lands.

The world economic picture, then, is mixed, as top finance and trade officials of 131 nations gather in Washington for the joint annual meeting of the IMF and World Bank.

The litany of problems facing industrial lands is familiar. Less so is the record of economic growth achieved by many developing countries, despite a fivefold increase in the price of petroleum in the last four years.

Taking the developing world's economic record over the last quarter-century, Mr. McNamara says, "it surpasses the performance of the present industrialized nations for any comparable period of their own development."

He cites the following:

- Between 1970 and '75 the population of developing countries doubled. So did their per capita income.

- On average the annual rate of growth of per capita income in developing nations was 3 percent.

- Longevity in these countries increased from 40 to 50 years.

But, he notes, there was a "distortion" of growth between the poorest lands, housing 800 million people "living on the margin of life," and "middle-income" developing countries. The latter grew more than the average; the

poorest lands, less.

Despite their greater need, the poorest lands get less foreign aid per capita than richer developing countries, Mr. McNamara notes. Why?

"Because," he says, "the poorest countries are not creditworthy" and must rely chiefly on limited funds of the International Development Association (IDA), the soft-loan window of the World Bank. Middle-income countries, by contrast, qualify for full-interest World Bank loans, as well as loans from private banks.

Meanwhile, Mr. McNamara says he "is comfortable" with World Bank progress in helping the rural poor, but "uncomfortable" about the situation in teeming urban areas of the great sweep of underdeveloped lands.

In rural areas, he says, "you can identify a target, the small farmer. Technology is available to increase his productivity."

All-volunteer army makes for efficiency — and skyrocketing expense

By Judith Frutig

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Monica, California
An independent, four-year study of the U.S. military services has found that despite earlier concerns, the all-volunteer defense force works — but the cost of military manpower has skyrocketed from \$22 billion in 1964 to \$50 billion last year.

The reason cited: while the voluntary military has proved more "economically and socially equitable" than the draft system which preceded it, the military has carried over costly problems with outdated manpower policies, which alone carry a price tag to U.S. taxpayers of \$5 to \$10 billion annually.

The study, scheduled for release Sept. 20, was made for the office of the Secretary of Defense by the Rand Corporation, a private, nonprofit "think tank" located here in southern California.

According to the study, the major factors in the rising costs of military manpower include:

- Civilian defense employees' expenses — up from \$6 billion in 1956 to \$20 billion projected for 1978.

- Military retirement costs (paid out of current budgets — up from \$477 million in 1956 to more than \$9 billion for 1978).

According to the Rand study, the military should:

- Revamp the retirement and pension system.

"One of the first things our country did after World War II," said Dr. Richard Cooper, a senior Rand analyst, "was generate a pension that lets a serviceman retire after 20 years' service. That means if he retires at 40 and lives until he's 75, he's paid for 35 years — longer than his term of service."

As a measure of the seriousness of the problem, Dr. Cooper predicts that unless retirement policies are amended, the costs (which have grown from 1 to 7 percent of the defense budget in the last 20 years) will consume 12 percent by the mid 1980s.

— Revise the ratio between career personnel (those with more than four years' service) and first-term enlistees. "The real payoff isn't more enlistees," said Dr. Cooper, "it's more people who are prepared to make the military their career. People who will become really experienced in their job."

"The military has always relied on a very [young] force," he added. "Part of the rationale stems from the notion that combat soldiers have to be a youthful group. Well, that's forgetting that only 10 percent of the enlisted force carries rifles. The other 90 are mechanics, electronics experts, electricians, and medical corpsmen."

In the course of the study, Dr. Cooper found that since the all-volunteer force (AVF) was implemented, cost-effectiveness debates have turned to other issues: the cost of military manpower, the quality of the AVF, its ability to attract enough recruits, and whether it is representative of American society — or a "mercenary" force.

The findings, said Dr. Cooper, dispute the following widely held beliefs:

1. An all-volunteer Army would be an all-black Army. Critics, said Dr. Cooper, point out that blacks in the armed forces were 8 percent of all new enlistees or draftees in 1960 and 12 percent in 1974. But "an increasing proportion of blacks are meeting the qualifications for service — from 12 percent who were classified as average or above average mental aptitude in the mid-1950s to 45 percent today," he said. "The number of blacks entering the military would be about the same under either system."

2. Quality of manpower would drop. "During the draft," Dr. Cooper said, "20 percent of all the people coming in the front door were classified as below average mental aptitude. Today it's 8 percent." The percentage of enlistees who have failed to finish high school has remained roughly the historic average.



Near

BERNE

the Switzerland of rivers, mountains and lakes





Ein schöner Pelz
hat eine gute
Etikette.

Weiss-Staiger
fourrures
Kramgasse 19
CH-3011 Bern
031-22 15 70



acker
mann

Blumen im Bahnhof Bern
Telefon 031. 22 80 08

Fleurp-Interflora-Service
Alfred Ackermann-Lüthi dipl. Florist

IT'S EASY TO TAKE GOOD PICTURES

come see our
complete camera sets



Tel. 22 21 13

Kasnoplatz 8



Chäsueb
am
Zytglogge

Zytgloggen-Passage
BERN
H. MEGERT
Tel. 22 22 71
Filialen: Loeb Bern,
Loeb Belpheim,
Loeb Thun



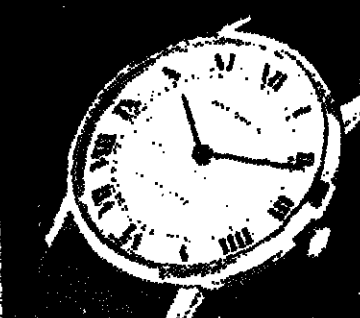
bücher:lang
bures
books

Telefon 031. 22 88 71

3000 Bern 7 Münzgraben 2

BERNIE

Quarzigau
und trotzdem schlank
die elegante Lösung
von Girard-Perregaux



Die neue GP Quartz-Kollektion. Bastard elegant, superschlank. Herren- und Damen-Modelle mit den gewichtigen Vorteilen einer Qualitäts-Quarzuhr von Girard-Perregaux: höchste Präzision und unbedingte Zuverlässigkeit.

GP GIRARD-PERREGAUX
QUARTZ

Uhren · Schmuck · Silber · Eigene Werkstätten

ZIGERLI + IFF
A G

Bern, Spitalgasse 14.

Tel. 22 23 67



CONFISERIE ZYTGLOGGE
H. ROLLI - BERN

ZEITGLÖCKENLAUBE 4
Confectionery Specialities
Tel. 031. 22 65 71

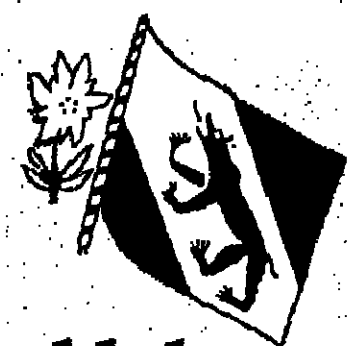


Wittwer-Service

erstellt rasch und preiswert
Xerox - Kopien + Drucksachen

3014 Bern Moserstr. 44 Tel. 42 44 72
3000 Bern Philosophenweg 3 45 10 79
3011 Bern Bubenbergplatz 11 22 73 61
3018 Bern Berngrasse 45 85 73 76

Moserstrasse + Philosophenweg
Parkplätze vorhanden.



Besuchen Sie
unser neues Modeparadies
im 3. Stock!

Wollenhof
Marktgasse 60, 3001 Bern, Tel. 031/22 69 31

GALERIE 58
Kramgasse 58, 1. Etage

Mo-Fr 14 - 18 h

Sa 10 - 12 + 14 - 17 h

Künstler
und Kunstfreunde

Ständige Ausstellung von Werken
lebender Künstler. Gut ausgebauter
Bilderausleihdienst.

Your Specialist for
fashionable well-fitting Shoes




SCHUHHAUS
BÜCHLER
INHABER A. HAGEN
KRAMGASSE 71 BERN
Tel. 031. 22 05 52

CHAPREUX

Walter Sch...
TAILLEURS-ROBES-MANTEAUX

KORNHAUSPLATZ 7 BERNE
TEL. 031 22 07 45



Durban's
most modern store —
the complete shopping centre
for home and
family.

John Orr's
DURBAN and
LA LUCIA

IT'S A PLEASURE
TO SHOP AT

G

REENACRES

DURBAN'S LEADING STORE

FOR YOUR SHOPPING CONVENIENCE
OPEN A CREDIT ACCOUNT TODAY!

WEST STREET • DURBAN • SOUTH AFRICA

The best and
most exciting trends
in fashion
are to be found
at

Millady's

West Street, Durban
and branches throughout Natal

United States

Prosperity heads South

By Gary Thatcher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A major shift in federal monetary and fiscal policy is under debate here. The change is being propelled by the economic upsurge of the South and West, relative decline of the North, and the growing scarcity of energy and natural resources in the U.S.

As New York Gov. Hugh Carey told a conference of academicians and government officials last week, "We can't change the amount of sun and warmth that you have in this part of the country. We've just got to adjust for it."

Said Victor Hauser, a deputy assistant secretary of the federal Department of Commerce, "The administration has realized there is a need for subnational [regional] development."

Both comments came at a conference on alternatives to confrontation between various regions of the U.S., being held here.

Although much of the discussion here is couched in economic jargon, these major themes have emerged:

- In order to prevent further economic decline in the North and Midwest, the federal government must — in addition to manipulating the nation's economy — also adjust the economy of specific regions.

- The Carter administration, caught up in "crisis management" nine months after the inauguration, has not yet formulated economic policies to deal with unemployment, the decline of central cities generally, and the decline of Northeast and north-central states specifically.

- Federal manipulation of the money supply affects national consumer buying power, unemployment and inflation, but it fails to target specific areas in the economy, such as unemployment among black youth and the de-



City of San Antonio, Texas By a staff photographer

The livable South

cline of New England towns saddled with outmoded factories.

- The scarcity of natural resources, the disappearance of cheap energy, and the higher cost of running environmentally "clean" businesses is pushing industry into geographic areas where operating costs are lower and energy and natural resources are more abundant. That generally means the South and West. As Illinois Gov. James Thompson says, his state was "a good location to be in 60 or 70 years ago."

What Carter has achieved so far

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Washington view of the Carter legislative program is an oddly contrasting one.

There is a major focus here now on the President's faltering energy legislation and the snags his social-policy bills are running into in Congress.

But at the same time there is a general recognition that Mr. Carter has been able to put into effect a particularly heavy load of legislation, including:

- An economic stimulus package that provides for an increase of 2½ times in public-service employment, \$4 billion in public-works jobs, \$1.5 billion in youth unemployment money to pay for 250,000 jobs; and \$4 billion in permanent tax reductions, most of which go to moderate, middle-moderate, and low-income families.
- Reorganization authority for the executive branch.
- Extension of revenue sharing.
- Creation of the energy department.
- Signing of the strip-mining bill the administration supported.
- Legislation mandating fuel economy for autos.

Also, by the end of the 95th Congress the President expects to get a flood of proposals enacted into legislation, including the following:

- Public financing in congressional elections; lobbying disclosure; civil-rights reorganization reforms, setting up of a consumer protection agency; an aliens bill; wire-tapping legislation; codification of the criminal code; a pre-screening program for screening poor children with

health problems; welfare reform; tax reform, social-security funding legislation; new adoption and foster care provisions; a new minimum wage law; corporate bribery legislation making it a criminal act for American corporations to extend bribes; labor-law reform; oil-spill liability legislation; an urban-action grant program; the airline deregulation bill; and aircraft noise legislation.

Also, the administration will have composed and hopes to have made a strong start toward passage of its overall urban policy plan.

The Carter administration has moved fast to implement its reorganization authority.

It has abolished about one-quarter of the advisory commissions that existed when the President took office.

It has commenced reorganization projects in some seven or eight major areas including civil rights, human resources, and local economic development.

And it has begun to institute zero-based budgeting in the executive branch.

In recent weeks the President's particularly vigorous push for new legislation has been obscured by the press spotlight being thrown on the Lance affair.

Also, the strong emphasis given the President's effort to get the Panama Canal treaties ratified has tended to upstage what he is doing to deal with priorities on the domestic front.

Further, the President's problems in the Mideast and his struggle to consummate a new arms-limitations agreement with the Soviets have both diverted public attention from his legislative accomplishments — achievements which not only include getting Congress to go along with a large percentage of his initiatives but also involve a display of inventiveness and hard work that has gone by largely unnoticed.

Carter to show the flag on whirlwind world tour

By Daniel Southard
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington President Carter's whirlwind trip to eight nations and four continents this autumn will amount to "more symbol than substance," according to White House officials.

But the President hopes, among other things, to "set a new tone" through the trip for U.S. relations with developing countries, officials say. The trip will symbolize a shift, they say, away from what is described as a Ford administration tendency to ignore third-world nations.

"It will dramatize our interest in some areas of the world — Latin America, black Africa, India — which have been neglected," said one administration official. "This is something which a president can do better than anyone else."

In a briefing after the announcement of the presidential trip Sept. 23, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, listed four objectives for the trip: (1) the conduct of important bilateral business; (2) understanding traditional ties with allies; (3) improving relations with countries of growing importance in the third world; and (4) demonstrating a U.S. willingness to cooperate with countries

whose systems differ from those of the United States.

But other officials said they doubted much significant "bilateral business" could be conducted by Mr. Carter on a trip which will allow him little more than a day in most of the countries he will visit. The trip will take the President to Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria, India, Iran, France, Poland and Belgium over a 10-day period, from Nov. 22 to Dec. 2.

The announcement of the trip has generated considerable criticism within the ranks of the Carter administration. Some officials believe that it will divert the President's attention for too long from more important problems on the home front. They note that three out of the previous four American Presidents became preoccupied with foreign affairs after coming to office and that Mr. Carter now shows signs of moving in that direction.

The President has said, moreover, that he planned to remain in Washington during his first year in office.

Mr. Brzezinski's answer to this was less than totally convincing to the critics.

"On the one hand, you know, I have been at home and he has stayed at home," the national security adviser said.

"This is really the second trip he has taken," he continued, referring to the President's trip

to London last May for an economic summit meeting with leaders from West Europe and Japan. "He has been at home otherwise all the time."

Dr. Brzezinski said the trip was timed for late November because, for one reason, Congress will be adjourned at that time. Next year, Mr. Carter is expected to have his hands full with congressional elections and lobbying for ratification of the Panama Canal treaties.

In answer to criticism that the announcement of the trip might have been designed to divert attention away from the Bert Lance affair, administration officials have been stressing that preparations for the trip were under way a full month before Mr. Lance resigned as head of the Office of Management and Budget.

The thinking behind the trip bears the stamp of President Carter's relatively upbeat view of

America's prospects for being on the side of change in the world — influencing it rather than fighting against it.

In visiting Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation, the President will provide a dramatic demonstration of the shift that has occurred under his administration toward emphasis on sympathy for the black African countries and black African nationalist movements. Nigeria is a country which less than two years ago rejected a proposed visit by then U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The fact that the President will be welcomed to the West African nations is indicative of the improvement in U.S.-Nigerian relations which has occurred under the Carter administration, thanks partly to the efforts of the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young.

We do it all for you™



Genève:
22, rue du Mont-Blanc.
Lausanne:
4, Place de la Gare.

INSURANCE

ANNUITIES
LIFE INSURANCE
in Swiss francs

Information from agency
L. AESCHIMANN

40, rue du Rhône
1211 Geneva 1
Switzerland

PAX
A Swiss Life Insurance Company

check
MONITOR
advertisers

United States

Christmas comes early to Mrs. Carlisle, thanks to Freddie Laker

By Lance Carden
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Freddie Laker, gadfly of the international airline industry, has given Mrs. Ellen Carlisle of Bournemouth, England, an early Christmas present — five months with her daughter and granddaughter in Tecumseh, Oklahoma.

Mr. Laker didn't give Mrs. Carlisle a ticket on one of his jetliners, but his new "no frills" transatlantic air fares have made an extended U.S. visit affordable to her for the first time.

Mrs. Carlisle arrived here Sept. 28 aboard what some are calling an historic flight — the first Laker Airline bargain-basement jetliner from London to New York. Her \$236 roundtrip ticket shaves more than \$100 from the price of transatlantic tickets sold by any airline prior to

recent U.S. and British approval of Mr. Laker's new "Skytrain" fares.

"In the past, I could only afford excursion-tare tickets that allowed a maximum three-week visit," Mrs. Carlisle said at Kennedy Airport here.

Mrs. Carlisle, whose happy eyes and ready smile make her seem fit company for the many young people aboard Mr. Laker's first

Skytrain flight to New York, says she didn't mind waiting in line for about two days to make sure she got her ticket.

"I feel like I've been to a lovely big party because everyone was helping each other and we became very friendly," she said. Other passengers echoed this sentiment.

For Irene and Robert Cave the first no-frill Skytrain flight from New York to London (also on Sept. 28) has special significance: it helped Mr. Cave decide the time had come for his family to leave their home in Norwalk, Connecticut, and return to England to stay.

"As soon as I saw the ad in the paper, that was it," explained Mr. Cave, who in May emigrated to the U.S. with his wife and three sons from Cambridge, England. Mr. Cave waited 15 hours for the Laker ticket office in Queens to open at 4:00 a.m. on Sept. 26. At 4:20 he had his ticket and he departed with his family and 340 other passengers on a fully-booked flight shortly before midnight.

Despite enormous advance publicity, however, the London-New York flight carried only 276 passengers, leaving some 60 seats empty.

After arriving at Kennedy Airport 40 minutes late in stormy weather, Laker officials aboard the flight learned that President Carter had just approved lower transatlantic airline fares for six of their competitors including Pan Am, TWA, British Airways, Air India, Iran Air, and El Al.

But Mr. Laker appeared unfazed by the news or the weather. "I think we've got the best show in town, and more important, we've got the public behind us," he told reporters.

The Lance case: How will it read in history books?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Lance case now becomes an event for historians to assess. Did it severely mar the Carter administration? Or was it only a relatively minor distraction to be dealt with in a historical footnote?

Whatever the long-range perspective on the episode, it seems that the President's decision to let his embattled budget director go was an extremely "close" call, one that apparently turned on the following factors:

- The reassertion by Senate majority leader Robert C. Byrd that Mr. Lance should resign.
- The continuance of new allegations against Mr. Lance.

New testimony was released by the Senate

Governmental Affairs Committee that suggests Mr. Lance actively sought to clear his record with federal bank examiners before his nomination to head the Office of Management and Budget was announced.

And there was a new charge that Mr. Lance has used a campaign loan to pay his wife's debts.

It thus became obvious to the President that the Lance case was not going away — that while Mr. Lance's days of testimony may have rallied a considerable amount of public sympathy and support, it had not put the matter to rest. In fact, the heat on both Mr. Lance and Mr. Carter seemed to be intensifying.

- Among the President's advisers — presidential assistant Margaret Costanza openly, but others too, who were not speaking out publicly — some were taking the position that Mr. Lance would have to go, that he had become

too much of a liability for the President to bear any longer.

• The presidential confrontation with Congress over the disposition of Mr. Lance was also intensifying, perhaps threatening the outcome of the President's most-desired measure and legislation.

For example, Mr. Carter needs every senator he can get to vote for ratification of the Panama Canal treaties.

This includes those senators on the panel that has been questioning Mr. Lance — and most notably Abraham A. Ribicoff (D) of Connecticut and Charles H. Percy (R) of Illinois — whose feelings have been bruised as they pushed for the Lance resignation and the President and Mr. Lance fought back.

• Finally, Mr. Lance himself apparently decided that he had become too much of an embarrassment to the President — that it was time to go.

Muhlstein
Everything for gentlemen's wear made of finest quality English cloth
Rue Pierre-Fatio 8
Free Parking at Rive-Centre Garage

duriz
CROIX D'OR - GENEVA

Vêtement pour messieurs
Muhlstein
Everything for gentlemen's wear made of finest quality English cloth
Rue Pierre-Fatio 8
Free Parking at Rive-Centre Garage

G. Luca
CHAUSSURES BOTTIER
Réparations soignées
14, bd Georges-Favon
Tél. 28 46 07

IN GENEVA
THE INTERNATIONAL FIRST CLASS FURRIER
"The largest choice at the most reasonable prices"
NOËL
FOURREUR

chant piano solfège accompagnement
A. Morgenthaler "Gipsy"
Bd des Philosophes 8
Tél. 29 55 56

Zeller Chocolatier
"Le spécialiste du chocolat suisse"
PLACE LONGEMALLE 13

Porcelain Decorated
Orders Lessons
by **GERUAISE PICTET**
SHOWCASE 12, RUE DU MARCHE
Av. Albert 100 10
TEL 47 35 27

ORIENT • MOQUETTE • AVIGNON WARON • BOUCLÉ
TAPIS CHAVAN
NETTOYAGE • RÉPARATION • GARDE
NETTOYAGE SUR PLACE DES
TAPIS FIXES ET DES MEUBLES
Rue César 6, Genève
21.98.44.45

May we help you with the care of your clothes?
A la Rénovation du Vêtement
STOPPAGE RETOUCHES NETTOYAGE
MENDING ALTERATIONS DRY CLEANING
Bd des Philosophes 4 - Genève
Tel. 20.75.00

LOCATION TV COULEUR
installations haute fidélité
* nouveautés mondiales *
TELECOLOR
28 CHEMIN DE LA VENDÉE
PETIT LANCY / TEL 92 41 26

choose
MONITOR ADVERTISERS

Le boulevard de tout ça!
Genève - Batexent
Lausanne - Vevey - Sion
Biel - Bern - Luzern
Winterthur - Zürich
C&A
CONTIS
Prêt-à-porter féminin
Chaussure homme
Mode enfant
Tissus robes et
ensemblement Blanc



By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The harsh side of apartheid

as repressive by blacks and some whites. South Africa's Afrikaner-led government has at its disposal a whole network of regulatory laws to ensure separation of the races. These include:

- The pass laws, under which a black may not visit an urban area without a reference book (pass) for more than 72 hours unless he or she has lived there since birth, or has worked there continuously with one employer for at least 10 years or has lived there lawfully and continuously for 15 years. Every year between 300,000 and 400,000 blacks are convicted of pass-law violations.

- The Group Areas Act, under which whites, Coloreds (people of mixed race), and Indians can live and operate businesses only in areas assigned to them. Since blacks are already confined to African townships or homelands, this measure inflicts the greatest hardship on Coloreds and Indians who are forcibly relocated out of areas designated "white."

- The Industrial Conciliation Act, which in effect reserves jobs above a certain level for whites. (Blue-collar white workers are among the most enthusiastic supporters of this act.)

- The extension of the University Education Act of 1959, which closed to nonwhites those universities open to them and established separate universities for blacks (the Universities of Fort Hare, Zululand, and the North), Coloreds (University of the Western Cape) and Indians (University of Durban-Westville). Some white universities have voted recently to admit nonwhites for courses not available in nonwhite universities.

- The Population Registration Act, which enforces the classification of every South African as White, Bantu (black), Colored, or Asian (Indian).

- The Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act, which ban marriage or sexual relations between members of any of the foregoing groups.

Burden of enforcement

A further regulation that hits blacks is their disqualification from land ownership outside the designated African homelands. This means they cannot own land in the townships adjacent to white urban areas, even though those townships are called "African." Coloreds and Indians, however, can own land in the urban group areas assigned to them.

When it comes to enforcement of the security laws, the burden falls mainly on the South African police, whose commissioner, Gen. G. L. Prinsloo, wrote in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1976, of "the onslaughts and the threat of onslaught on public order in the republic." The report shows the strength of the police force as 17,799 whites and 16,938 nonwhites. The 72 nonwhite officers in the latter total included 44 blacks.

General Prinsloo wrote in his report: "The number of policemen per 1,000 inhabitants of the republic with its heterogeneous population is a mere 1.34. Compare this... with 2 per 1,000 of the population in England, 2.1 in the U.S.A., 2.7 in West Germany, and 3.5 in Israel, a country which is also faced with serious problems. It ought to be clear that this state of affairs cannot be permitted to continue in the future, or as during the past few years."

Under the security laws, the South African police have powers to detain people without trial for successive periods of 180 days without trial and in solitary confinement. The courts may not intervene. The South African Institute of Race Relations put out a statement in early August saying that 579 persons were being so held.

Referring to the Internal Security Act (which took the place of the former Suppression of Communism Act), Mr. Kruger said 135 people had been held under its provisions, and 40 leading figures had had their activities restricted to counter "their subversive activities." The Justice Minister did not say what had happened to the rest of the total of 2,430 detained, but presumably they were released.

Under the security laws, the South African police have powers to detain people without trial for successive periods of 180 days without trial and in solitary confinement. The courts may not intervene. The South African Institute of Race Relations put out a statement in early August saying that 579 persons were being so held.

Lesser categories

Less stringent for letting, banning, or imposing... (text is partially obscured)

Range of regulations

But in addition to all this legislation, viewed



Kruger: heads police and prisons

"In order to remedy the matter, considerable expansion is imperative."

(Supporting the police, but less in evidence, is the Bureau for State Security, or BOSS, headed by Gen. Hendrick van den Bergh. This is the South African intelligence or secret service, whose duties, according to General van den Bergh, include ensuring "the continued existence of the ruling order in all its consequences and dimensions.")

The continuing unrest in Soweto and elsewhere produces strain on the individual members of the police force, a majority of whose white members are Afrikaners rather than English-speaking South Africans. Afrikaners temporarily away from their homes in police barracks adjacent to Soweto were quoted to this writer as saying such things as: "We ought to have killed them all [blacks] when we first landed here, as the Americans killed the Indians," or "We shall fight them as ruthlessly as our ancestors did during the Great Trek —

but this time without the Bible in the other hand."

Dr. Molana, the Soweto community leader, told of his recent visit to a black school in the community and seeing a young boy who had his arms locked round his teacher's waist screaming to the teacher to get the police off him as the police beat him with their truncheons. Meanwhile, Dr. Molana said, other children were trying to escape over a wire fence around the school as police dogs lunged at them. (This occurred at one of the more troubled moments of the current school boycott, during which blacks and the police have made charges and countercharges about who initiated outbreaks of violence.)

Torture charges denied

Mr. Kruger reacts indignantly to allegations that his police interrogators torture detainees. Yet young blacks held by the police for questioning insist that they have been tortured. At Mr. Justice Howard said during a Terrorism Act trial in August — referring to the death of Joseph Mdululi in detention in March 1976. "The most probable explanation is that all or most of [his wounds] were inflicted by the security police."

Mr. Kruger said to this writer: "The first part of a man in court is 'I've been tortured.'"

To others who have raised the question of alleged suicides in detention, Mr. Kruger has retorted that the prisoners have followed the usual Communist instructions to commit suicide to avoid giving away others or some crucial information. When this writer asked the Justice Minister about it, he replied that there are two arguments. Either the police pushed men through windows to their death — and that is nonsense. Or the police pushed them through windows to get information from them — and that is equally nonsense, because dead men could give no information.

In a recent editorial, the Rand Daily Mail commented: "As each death happens, so must concern deepen. It is not enough for the government to say that the security police are nice people who would not dream of hurting a fly, let alone a political suspect. Nor does it suffice to say that it is all part of a communist suicide conspiracy."

Fourth in a series.

Africa

Rhodesia: the many paths toward black rule

By Tony Hawkins
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodesia
A convention of African politicians, businessmen, religious and labor leaders has decided to designate October as "Unity Month" in Rhodesia.

The two-day Salisbury convention called by the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole, leader of the African National Council, appears, however, to have made little progress along the unity road. Some of the other nationalist groups — Robert Mugabe's ZANU, Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU, Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC, or Chif Chirau's ZUPU — made an appearance, arguing that the whole affair was aimed at building Mr. Sithole's image rather than black unity.

For all that, Mr. Sithole has some modest gains to show for his performance since he returned here from exile two months ago. A handful of Bishop Muzorewa's top advisers have changed sides and joined his party, and he claims to be picking up widespread grass-roots support as well.

No way to check

Unfortunately, it is impossible to quantify these claims. Mr. Sithole himself says that until there is a one-man, one-vote election in Rhodesia, no one will know who commands the most popular support.

White Rhodesians say that all the evidence points to Bishop Muzorewa commanding majority support, probably followed, especially in the western half of the country, by Mr. Nkomo. Mr. Sithole probably would rank third, and the militant Mr. Mugabe would come at the bottom in the poll. But these are nothing more than informed guestimates, and it would be foolish to read too much into them.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, for example, prefer to remain outside Rhodesia and have joined forces as the Patriotic Front, in which capacity they undoubtedly can muster substantial black support within the country.

What is important about the fast-changing Rhodesian situation is the growing gap between those nationalists operating legally within Rhodesia and the nationalist guerrillas based in neighboring Lusaka, Zambia, and Maputo, Mozambique.

Terms accepted

The Salisbury-based nationalists all have accepted the Anglo-American settlement proposals brought here by British Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young — admittedly with some reservations, but they are not seeking major changes. The Patriotic Front, which is supported by the presidents of the so-called "frontline" nations of Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana, and Tanzania, has accepted the terms as a "basis for discussions" but



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Still plenty for white Rhodesians to cheer about — on the rugby field fans waving straw hats for their team

wants radical changes in the transitional arrangements, changes that would give the front's guerrillas a major if not a dominant role during the transition to black majority rule.

In Salisbury, it is argued that the front is demanding these changes because it knows it would lose any genuinely free elections. The view from Salisbury is that in the weeks and months ahead, the Western powers will have to make a choice between the whites and the relatively moderate nationalists at home on the one hand and the more militant elements outside the country and their frontline backers on the other.

Armed forces issue

It is almost inconceivable that there can be any compromise between the whites and the Patriotic Front on the critical is-

sue of the composition and control of the Rhodesian security forces during the transition period. In two television interviews this week in which he struck a notably more conciliatory line than hitherto, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith showed himself willing to negotiate the details of the Owen-Young package without demanding major changes aside from the issue of law and order during the transition.

The present suggestion — that the guerrilla forces form the basis of the Rhodesian Army after an agreement, but with some "acceptable" elements of the existing forces being retained — is clearly unacceptable not only to Mr. Smith but also to the nationalist moderates here who have no army to support them and who, understandably, fear that their electoral chances would diminish if their political rivals were running the armed forces.

A minority view

An influential minority believes that if Mr. Smith were to bargain hard on the law-and-order issue and buy the rest of the Anglo-American package, regardless of its many distasteful elements (so far as his supporters are concerned), then there might just be a chance of heading off the Marxist threat and securing a relatively peaceful transition to black rule.

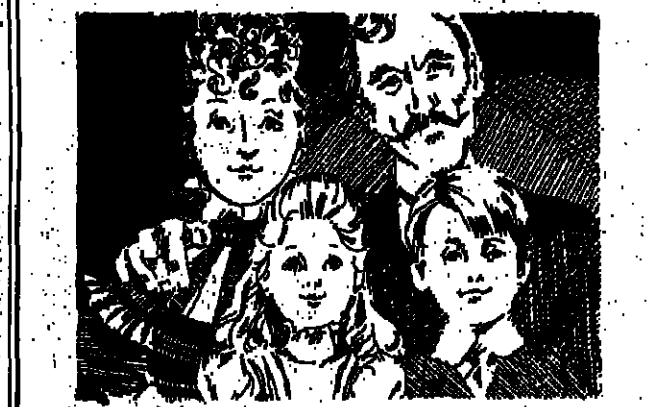
This scenario is dependent on two developments. First, that Mr. Smith really moves, rather than talking about moving, toward agreement. And second, that the British and U.S. Governments make the choice that eventually must be made between the men with the guns in the Patriotic Front and the men in Rhodesia who claim to have the votes — Mr. Sithole, the Bishop, and James Chikereema, the Bishop's newly returned deputy.

In Australia, it's David Jones' ... 25 stores across the continent

David Jones' is your store. Australia's store with 25 branches across the nation. Since 1838, we have extended our services as far north as Cairns, as far west as Perth. David Jones' are proud to be Australian, to serve customers all over the continent.



DAVID JONES'



Serving the Australian family since the 1890's
NOCK & KIRBY'S
Sydney and all branch stores

BOANS

THE PACESETTER OF THE WEST!

11 Stores Serving WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- Perth
- Morley
- Carousel
- Grove
- Meiville
- Geraldton
- Innaloo
- Garden City
- Kwinana Hub
- Bunbury
- Albany

Handmade POTTERY by ELEANOR SCOTT-FINDLAY displayed at THE POT SHOP 34 Endeavour St. Red Hill, Canberra, Australia Phone: 956806

LASSCOCKS

DRIVE-IN GARDEN CENTERS PHONE 43 9174 LOCKLEYS, MARION, MOORBY AND MORPHETT VALE ADELAIDE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

modgraphic... for the most comprehensive service to the graphic arts in south australia

- photo engravers
- typesetters
- stereotypes
- photographers
- artists

modgraphic pty. ltd. 77-85 Gibson Street, Brighton, Victoria 3186 Australia Telephone: 46 6071

Since 1851

Buckley's

"The House of Quality"

MELBOURNE

CITY - CHADSTONE - NORTHLAND

ANSVAR RESPONSIBILITY

HOUSEHOLDERS PROTECTION PLAN

buy them at retail stores throughout Australia

E. Walker & Son Pty. Ltd. Phone: 211 27 54 Sydney, N.S.W. 2000

United Nations

Gromyko's annual address: a minimum of barbs

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
United Nations, New York

The Soviet Union has unveiled a foreign policy outline here that appears to combine toughness with a readiness to be forthcoming.

In his annual address to the UN General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko delivered a blunt, public rebuke to what he called President Carter's "sermonizing" on human rights and sharply warned the United States against deploying the cruise missile.

But the essence of his speech to the representatives of nearly 150 countries was a sweeping, almost nostalgic, reaffirmation of détente.

In this vein he acknowledged that "some progress" was achieved in last week's talks in Washington on limiting strategic arms; he announced his country's unilateral decision to suspend underground nuclear tests even before such a treaty had been concluded; he said the Soviet Union would try to ensure that the forth-

coming European security conference review in Helsinki would proceed in a "constructive way", and he put forward yet another in the long line of Soviet disarmament proposals here.

As for the Middle East, the Soviet Foreign Minister took trouble to refer in more explicit terms than usual to Israel's right to exist.

But he left no doubt as to the Kremlin's strong views about Mr. Carter's handling of détente, comparing it adversely with the cooperative successes of the late 1960s and early '70s. Recently, he declared, Soviet-American relations have experienced stagnation. If not a downright slump.

In particular, he said, "any attempt at sermonizing us or, still worse, at interfering in our internal affairs under contrived pretexts has encountered and will encounter a resolute rebuff." It is high time, he added, to realize that acting in the spirit of "psychological warfare" would at best poison the international atmosphere.

In a passage that he reportedly rewrote at

the last moment, the Soviet Foreign Minister agreed that the strategic arms limitation talks he had with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance earlier last week in Washington made some progress in bringing the positions of the two sides closer together. It is very important that the talks be completed successfully and without delay, he stressed.

However, he blamed the U.S. for the two governments' failure so far to follow up on the Vladivostok accords reached under the Ford administration. Avoiding any mention of the Soviet Union's new "Backfire" bomber (which has been one cause of disagreement in SALT negotiations), Mr. Gromyko instead blamed the failure specifically on the U.S. decision to deploy the cruise missile.

"Yet another channel for the strategic arms race is being opened, and, of course, it would be naïve to think that the other side [the Soviet Union] will passively watch this development," he warned.

Mr. Gromyko repeated the Soviet affirmation that it would do all in its power to bring

about a settlement in the Middle East. He described the area as the most dangerous, maintaining "hotbed of war" in the world.

Stating a carefully balanced Middle Eastern position, he repeated Soviet support for the participation in Geneva on an equal footing of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) but he spelled out more specifically than usual Israel's "right to exist as an independent sovereign state." This would appear to leave a mudge at the PLO, which so far has refused to recognize Israel's existence.

Mr. Gromyko vigorously defended his country's policies in Africa. "We seek no privileges for ourselves, nor do we covet concessions, bases, or impose on African countries a world outlook," he assured his audience, who contained the representatives of more than 100 black African countries. However, he could resist two sharp jabs.

One was at those who "clamor" for human rights; southern Africa would provide one with a "boundless field of activity," where they connive with racism, he said.



Brisbane

Australia



CONN
organs

"A Triumph in Tone"



FREE
ORGAN CLASSES
FOR
ADULTS
AND
CHILDREN

CONN ORGAN CENTRE

Only Address
81 Musgrave Road
Red Hill Q. 4058
Phone 38 2840 a/h 30 2098

Integrity— and
DAVID JONES'

Integrity is not a price tag — one cannot steal its worth YET — in this age of changing values, it is rarely mentioned. Perhaps the word itself is now old-fashioned? WELL, NOT with us. WE BELIEVE in sincerity. WE BELIEVE in honesty AND WE BELIEVE in quality. In short, we believe in a 'fair deal' — which is what integrity is all about. We've functioned — and flourished — for 138 years, on these principles. And because WE'RE HERE TO STAY — we're not going to forsake them now!

Department store, Brisbane, Australia

In the City, Garden City and Toombul.

QUALITY
VALUE
FASHION
FITTING

The Queensland shoe stores that specialise in footwear for men, women and children.

MATHERS
SHIRLEY'S SHOES
Vic Jensens

Stores—Brisbane, Suburbs and Country.

MA 430 Mail Order.

OPALS
Opal Specialists

The Rock Shop

193 Adelaide St. City Plaza
Tel. 221 0981 Adelaide St.

The best stores
for menswear

For quality menswear at value prices, Rothwells stores provide the answer with every man of mind apparel.

Shopping for menswear is made easy with your very own Rothwells credit card. See our Credit Manager today.

Rothwells

THE NAME IS THE GUARANTEE

Edward Street, City • Garden City • Indooroopilly Shoppingtown • Wynnum • Toowong • Coorangatta

K and K
creative toys

three shops full of splendid fun things for children, many you won't see elsewhere. Marvellous books.

Indooroopilly Shoppingtown
40 Queen St. (George St. Cor.)
279 Junction Rd. Eagle Junction.

R. E. NOBLE
Polishing Service
Specialising
in
General
Office Cleaning

385-2325
43 Northern Terrace
Enoggera

A
Good
habit
is to
CAB IT!

Phone 229-1000

Black & White
Blue & White
Cabs

24 Hour Service

PERFECTO GATES & WIRE WORKS
WROUGHT IRON

• Window Grilles • Gates
• Ballustrading • Ornamental Steel Doors
• Stair Stringers • Tubular Roof Supports

387-4228 12 Julliffe St. Goobang 4161

Gifts and Souvenirs
Australian Specialists
Mail Orders Filled

• Toy Kook Beers and Kangaroos.
• Kangaroo Fur and Leather Items.
• Aboriginal Souvenirs and Crafts.
• Over 350 Ideas.

See our NEW Australian Arts & Crafts Exhibition

ARUNGA
Shop 18 City Plaza
cor. Adelaide & George Sts.
Bris. Q.L.D. AUSTRALIA
221-0982

DIAMONDS
DRY
CLEANERS

274 Edward St., City
452 Brunswick St., Valley
229 Hawken Drive, St. Lucia
Tel. 62-1791

SANITONE CERTIFIED
MASTER DRY CLEANER

United Nations

Desert conference: generous advice, stingy money

By Ian Steele
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

Now that the United Nations Desertification Conference is over, its achievements and shortcomings are being weighed.

It produced a plan of action that left the conference secretary-general, Dr. Mostafa Tolba, and the traditional aid donor countries outwardly satisfied that their chief objectives had been met.

It was agreed, for example, that the United Nations Environment Program should be the international coordinating vehicle to combat desert problems and should provide policy guidance and biennial reports to the UN General Assembly.

The UN program also was invested with a inventory of desert programs around the world, monitor and evaluate the conference's plan of action, and identify financial gaps in it.

The conference also urged the developing countries to give priority to desertification problems in their requests for development assistance and asked that existing financial institutions inside and out of the UN system review their priorities accordingly.

In fact, almost every continuing responsibility for world desert problems was passed along to some other level of review.

Having demonstrated their considerable capacity to restore arid lands, the moneted coun-

tries — East, West, and oil-rich — then left Nairobi with their credibility largely intact and their checkbooks in balance.

No one was more disappointed about that than the African group, which had provided the impetus for the conference during and since the long Sahelian drought of the early '70s.

They were welcomed to Nairobi with a reminder that desertification is a global problem and that resources to combat it are consequently spreading thin. Thus, it is basically up to the Africans, the financial participants said, to evaluate their problems, define their priorities, strengthen public awareness of the need for ecologically sound land management, and formulate an anti-desertification strategy.

When the Africans realized they would sim-

ply be handed an 80-page plan of good intentions and nothing in strict money terms to back it up, they rallied on the last night of the conference with a motion to establish a special desert account to finance the action plan. But no sooner had they mustered 37 votes to 18 in favor — with 18 abstentions — than they were informed that the major donor countries would boycott the fund financially.

The conference in this way highlighted the fact that donor countries will no longer support special UN funds and their inevitable bureaucracies, and emphasized the Western view that countries committed to their own aid programs cannot afford to rearrange their priorities to meet the multiplication and endless dictates of UN conference themes.

When the Africans realized they would sim-

ply be handed an 80-page plan of good intentions and nothing in strict money terms to back it up, they rallied on the last night of the conference with a motion to establish a special desert account to finance the action plan. But no sooner had they mustered 37 votes to 18 in favor — with 18 abstentions — than they were informed that the major donor countries would boycott the fund financially.

The conference in this way highlighted the fact that donor countries will no longer support special UN funds and their inevitable bureaucracies, and emphasized the Western view that countries committed to their own aid programs cannot afford to rearrange their priorities to meet the multiplication and endless dictates of UN conference themes.

When the Africans realized they would sim-



Brisbane

Australia



WHITEHOUSE BROS.

QUEENSLAND PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS

Member I.S.O.B.
PIPE ORGAN SPECIALISTS
AUSTRALIA-WIDE SERVICE

Pipe Organs supplied to—
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brisbane
Also First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Sydney, Adelaide and Perth

Tel. 36.5360 (S.T.D. 072)
Our only address 81 Musgrave Rd., RED HILL
Kevin M. & Valma M. Whitehouse a/h 897964

WE care for YOU

Use our Free Stroller Service
Use our Free Car Park

Whilst you . . .

Shop for the entire family's complete wardrobe

• For Home Requirements
• For Home Dressmaker Needs
• For Cafeteria or
Coffee Lounge
Refreshment

Tel. 32.0111

McDonnell & East

George St., Brisbane/Pacific Fair, Broadbeach
Garden City, Mt. Gravatt

HAMMOND ORGANS

An outstanding range of models for Home, Church, and professional entertainment. Consult the Hammond people in Queensland.

PAINES **KINGS**

88 Queen St., Brisbane. 208 Queen St., Brisbane and all branches.

TRAVELINE

can help you

Just dial a Line to Traveline
Brisbane 31 3185

Chinberra Building
184 Ann Street.

ONLY QUALITY
PLANTS, SEEDS, FLOWERS
from
Perrotts

337 George St. 221-2388
154 Adelaide St. 221-2377

Shop 20, City Plaza
38 Bowen Bridge Rd., Brisbane 32-7477

LIVE WIRE ELECTRICAL

We aim to help you find the right appliance at the right price for your need. From kitchen appliances to video recording equipment.

856-4912 38 Howard St. Orange 4081

THE "RING" SHOP

for YOUR ENGAGEMENT RING

Rings for every occasion
If you want a ring you'll find it at

IAN H. TRETHAN
T & G Bldg.
Corner Arcade and Albert St.
Tel. 21-0862

PRESTIGE RESTAURANT

Only 15 mins. drive from the city.

You haven't seen Brisbane until you have enjoyed the magnificent panorama that is offered by a visit to Mt. Coot-Tha Restaurant.

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
LUNCH 12 NOON - 2:30 P.M.
Devonshire Teas A Specialty
Weddings & Social Functions
Australian Souvenirs available

Reservations 370-7410
81c Samuel Griffith Drive
Mount Coot-Tha

ALL YOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC needs

Herbert Small's Camera Centre

Grand Central Arcade
Tel. 21-0355
New Valley Centre
Tel. 62-8571

Also Shoppingtown and Shopping Centre
and Townsville Q.

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS

All Floor Coverings
Expertly Measured & Laid

J. W. Gregory & Co.
Pty. Ltd.

288 Oxley Avenue
Murgate, Q'land
Tel. 284-4772
Open All Day Saturdays

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

All Types Installations and Repairs

J. L. WATTS
Pty. Ltd.
Tel. 55-2468
(all hours)

42 Mountridge Street
Eveleigh Park

PRINTERS STATIONERS

Victory Press Printing Co.
PTY. LTD.

Wedding Invitations
No-carbon Business Forms
Accounting Machine Forms

Representatives Call
221-5425

HENRY STREET
SPRING HILL, BRISBANE

PAINTING DECORATING PAPERHANGING

W. A. BIGG & SONS

Tel. 59-2139
114 Main Avenue
Wavell Heights

Middle East

Lebanese cease-fire: everyone wins something

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The cease-fire in southern Lebanon, hot on the heels of Israel's qualified acceptance of Palestinian representation at a resumed Geneva Middle East peace conference, has something in it for virtually everybody directly concerned. But whether it will do more than temporarily ease tensions remains to be seen.

The following are among the benefits which accrue from these twin developments:

For the United States: Proof (which it will hope other parties recognize) of American ability and will to put sufficient diplomatic pressure on Israel to get from it both a concession, albeit conditional, on the question of the Palestinians and a cessation of military intervention in southern Lebanon. For President Carter, this is a valuable plus when he is in difficulty with some of his other foreign-policy initiatives.

For Israel: An opportunity to refurbish its image as being seriously interested in peace and willing to go to a Geneva conference instead of seeming — particularly since Menachem Begin became Prime Minister in June — so hard-nosed as to be obstructing a settlement.

For Lebanon: An opportunity — if the cease-fire holds — to proceed with the introduction of the reconstituted Lebanese Army, largely re-equipped at U.S. expense, into southern Lebanon as a peace-keeping force between the Litani River and the Israeli border. Since the end of the Lebanese civil war, there has been continuous fighting in the power vacuum in this area between Israeli-backed, hard-line Christian rightists and Muslim Palestinian forces.

For Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia: Evidence that the United States is concerned

to meet their continued moderation — as opposed to the intransigent stands of such "reactionists" as Iraq, Libya, and the more extreme Palestinians — with a sincere American effort to get Israel to the conference table in Geneva within a framework and with an agenda acceptable to moderate Arab opinion. (There has yet to be some sign from these moderate Arab governments that Israel's latest concession on Palestinian representation at Geneva is in any way acceptable to them. The initial reaction is at least suspicious.)

For the Palestinians: Relief at least from the pounding which both the hard-line Christian Lebanese rightists and the Israelis had been giving them for nearly two weeks — apparently in an effort to ensure Lebanese Christian control of key positions on communications routes within Lebanon before the new Lebanese Army moves in to take over. Simultaneously, if the cease-fire holds and Israel refrains from further involvement inside Lebanon, those Palestinians wanting to be more responsive to U.S. overtures — and they reportedly include Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat — could point to the effectiveness of U.S. pressure on Israel. They would argue that the way to get more of it is to go along with, rather than spurn, U.S. efforts to get all parties to Geneva.

Yet getting all parties to Geneva remains a challenge. All Arab governments have till now recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate voice for the Palestinians. The PLO as such is anathema to Israel. So there is that hurdle still to get over. Another is Palestinian disdain for UN Security Council Resolution 242 because it avoids specific reference to Palestinians or their rights. (The resolution refers simply to the refugee problem.) Israel is reluctant to consider any modification of or addendum to Resolution 242. The Palestinians insist on it, if the resolution is to be the basis of any proposed Geneva conference.

There is also the stumbling block of Israeli Prime Minister Begin's hard line on withdrawal from the West Bank of the Jordan — or Judea and Samaria as he calls the area — to underline what he believes is Israel's scriptural right to it.

The cease-fire, announced unilaterally by Israel, officially came into effect midmorning, local time, Sept. 26. All reports confirm that the United States — and particularly the American Ambassador in Beirut, Richard Parker — played a key role in negotiating it. Shortly before the cease-fire went into effect Sept. 26, the Israeli towns of Safad and Qiryat Shmona were once again hit by rockets fired from the Lebanese side of the border. Within Lebanon, some sporadic shooting continued, but travelers reaching Beirut from the area said that the fighting was dying down. On the Israeli side of the border, Israeli tanks, armored personnel carriers, and "dust-covered, unshaven" Israeli troops (as United Press International described them) were seen coming back into the country from Lebanon.

Israel Radio quoted Defense Ministry sources as saying that the cease-fire agreement gave the troops the right to reenter Lebanon if fighting broke out there again. Israel's overall aim, of course, is to keep Palestinians as far away as possible from the border and to seek to be arbiter on what goes on along the Lebanese side of it — by a form of remote control.

Israel Radio quoted Defense Ministry sources as saying that the cease-fire agreement gave the troops the right to reenter Lebanon if fighting broke out there again. Israel's overall aim, of course, is to keep Palestinians as far away as possible from the border and to seek to be arbiter on what goes on along the Lebanese side of it — by a form of remote control.

Treasures in danger

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Iraq has appealed to 11 international groups to help rescue remnants of its ancient Sumerian, Assyrian, and early Islamic civilizations from flooding by a new lake between now and 1981.

In Baghdad, Dr. Issa Salma, Iraqi Director General of Antiquities, invited UNESCO (the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and a number of foreign archaeological groups with experience in Iraq to help save ruins threatened by the Hamreen Dam, now being constructed about 8 miles east of the Iraqi capital.

The area contains many traces of the late Stone Age, and other ruins of the period between 6,000 B.C. and the 18th century A.D., the Iraqi news agency reported.

"Stories that come from digging—digging for fresh insights and new facts. That's what we're after... so Monitor readers will find something they've never seen before."

Godfrey ("Budge") Spiering Jr.
Washington Bureau Chief
The Christian Science Monitor



Godfrey ("Budge") Spiering Jr. has developed an enviable network of political and other national news sources. Many newsmakers show up as guests at Spiering-sponsored breakfasts, held in Washington two or three times a week, where they're grilled by some 25 top correspondents and columnists.

But Budge doesn't run with the pack. Drawing on his background as a Boston editor, Chicago bureau chief, New York bureau chief, and now Washington bureau chief, he calls his own exclusive sources and polls regional politicians to give you an insight into trends before the trends are generally noticed.

This digging and research give the Monitor the integrity and credibility you can trust. This is the kind of thinking you can turn to.

Just use the coupon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London Bureau, 4 Grosvenor Place, London, England SW1X 7JH
or
Box 128, Astor Station, Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02128

Please start my subscription to the weekly international edition of the Monitor

	U.S. Dollars	British Pounds	West German Marks	Dutch Guilders	Swiss Francs
1 year	\$12.00	£7.50	DM 81.25	ƒ 81.25	Fr 82.50
1 year	\$24.00	£15.00	DM 162.50	ƒ 162.50	Fr 165.00

Rate includes delivery by regular mail. Airmail rates on request.
☐ Check/money order enclosed in one of above currencies
☐ International Money Order to follow ☐ Bank draft enclosed (U.S. Dollars)

Name (Please print)

Street

City

Country

Post Code

CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

AFRICA

Republic of South Africa

Natal

DURBAN

STEERS HOUSE OF STEAKS

1st Floor
Cnr. Brickhill Road and West Street

TROPICALE RESTAURANT

Albert Park

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales

SYDNEY

Woolahra

A. WATT & CO.

PTY. LTD.
LICENSED ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS
Electrical Repairs of All Kinds
Modern Lighting Showroom
225 OXFORD ST.
WOOLAHRA 387-2333

Queensland

ASHGROVE

ASHGROVE FLORIST

Gavina Rounsefell

Floral Artists

Delivered Daily Anywhere

10 Stewart Road, Ashgrove
Tel. 38-2761/38-4787
After hours 200-1467

MEMBER OF INTERFLORA

Road & Diantha Walker, prop.

South Australia

ADLAIDE

Exclusive REAL ESTATE

For 46 Years

Deane Hill & Partner

Licensed Estate Agents
Member Real Estate Institute
41 King William St., Adelaide
South Australia
Telephone (Adelaide) 51-5777
(Londra) 51-9350

South Australia

ADLAIDE

The Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia, Ltd.

FIRE — MARINE
MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE HOUSE

31 Franklin Street (Adelaide)
Phone 51-8377

Response to an ad means another ad

BRITISH ISLES

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM

Patrick Arnold

& COMPANY, F.R.I.C.A.
Surveyors, Valuers & Estate Agents
187 WARWICK ROAD,
OLTON, SOLIHULL,
WARWICKSHIRE.
021 706 1492

CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

England

BRISTOL

WILDING & GARLICK

88a Whitechapel Road,
Bristol, England.

Specialists in
Ladies & Gents
Rainwear.
GENTLEMANS
OUTFITTERS.

BRISTOL

BRISTOL WIRELESS LTD.

80 Queens Road
Bristol BS8 1RE, Tel.: 20304

Specialists in
COLOUR • MONO
TELEVISION • RADIO
RECORDS

For Over 50 Years

With the ACCENT ON SERVICE

CHELTENHAM

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

TELEVISION RADIO

Selley's

31 Prebory Road, Cheltenham
Telephone 53696

Sales and Service
of all Appliances

EXETER

Pinder & Tuckwell

LTD.
43/44 High Street
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailors
and Boys' and Girls'
School Outfitters
TELEPHONE 55261
Agents for: BRAHMA
AQUASCUTUM

KENDAL

THE FUDGE SHOP

(The Washing Well)
BRANTHAITE BROW, KENDAL

HOME MADE FUDGE,
CHOCOLATES
GREETINGS CARDS
OF DISTINCTION
Tel. Kendal 23708

LIVERPOOL

Philip, Son & Nephew Ltd.

BOOKSELLERS and
STATIONERS
ARTISTS
COLOURMEN
7 Whitechapel Liverpool 1
Tel: 051-236 0246

BRANCHES at

1 Dee Lane West Kirby
54 Browne Lane Formby
54 Penaby Road Heswall

MANCHESTER

SHAW'S OF OXFORD STREET

Seven Floors of
Furniture and Carpets
where expert
furnishing advice
is an art

OPEN DAILY 9 TILL 5:30

70 Oxford Street
Manchester
Phone 236-5431

MANCHESTER

PETROL — PRICEWISE

series by attendants
at
Didsbury Garages
BARLOW MOOR ROAD
DIDSBURY VILLAGE
PETROL
SCHOOL OF MOTORING
CAR TRAILERS
Tel.: 061, 445, 2693

MANCHESTER

These Advertisers look forward to serving you!

60 Church St., Weybridge
Weybridge 42335

Weybridge

HASLETT'S

for Ladies' Fashions
Materials, Handbags, Blouses
Corsetry and Hosiery
Gloves and Knitwear
Open 6 days a week

Weybridge

60 Church St., Weybridge
Weybridge 42335

Weybridge

60 Church St., Weybridge
Weybridge 42335

England

LONDON

Borough of Waltham Forest

Harold E. Levi & Co.

FSVA., FRVA

AUCTIONEERS

SURVEYORS and
ESTATE AGENTS

760/762 Lea Bridge Road
London, E17 9DH Tel. 556 9211

LONDON E

Woodford

Tailors — Hosiery and School Outfitters

WARNE'S Outfitters Ltd.

128 GEORGE LANE AND
122 HIGH ROAD
314 LEWISHAM HIGH ST.
LONDON S.E. 13

Also at Loughton Chingford
Upminster and Brentwood

MANCHESTER

J. Edwards & Son, Ltd.

Fine Footwear
since 1830

EDWARDS SERVES
YOU BEST
WITH THE
FINEST OF SHOES

Personal Service:
Inspection Invited
Stockists of Quality

61 Deansgate, Manchester
Tel: 061, 834, 1339

29 Stamford New Rd., Altrincham.
Tel: 061, 928, 1487

10 Guildhall Street, Preston
Tel: 0772, 54987

1 King Street, Lancaster
Tel: 0524, 2916

MANCHESTER

TELEVISION RENTAL

and repairs to your TV

ELECTRICAL

appliances repairs

CYCLES

Sales & Repairs
Raleigh * Hercules * Sun
Triumph * Davies * Edwards

WYBRIDGE

HASLETT'S

for Ladies' Fashions
Materials, Handbags, Blouses
Corsetry and Hosiery
Gloves and Knitwear
Open 6 days a week

60 Church St., Weybridge
Weybridge 42335

MANCHESTER

PETROL — PRICEWISE

series by attendants
at
Didsbury Garages
BARLOW MOOR ROAD
DIDSBURY VILLAGE
PETROL
SCHOOL OF MOTORING
CAR TRAILERS
Tel.: 061, 445, 2693

MANCHESTER

These Advertisers look forward to serving you!

60 Church St., Weybridge
Weybridge 42335

WYBRIDGE

HASLETT'S

for Ladies' Fashions
Materials, Handbags, Blouses
Corsetry and Hosiery
Gloves and Knitwear
Open 6 days a week

60 Church St., Weybridge
Weybridge 42335

WYBRIDGE

HASLETT'S

for Ladies' Fashions
Materials, Handbags, Blouses
Corsetry and Hosiery
Gloves and Knitwear
Open 6 days a week

60 Church St., Weybridge
Weybridge 42335

WYBRIDGE

HASLETT'S

for Ladies' Fashions
Materials, Handbags, Blouses
Corsetry and Hosiery
Gloves and Knitwear
Open 6 days a week

60 Church St., Weybridge
Weybridge 42335

WYBRIDGE

60 Church St., Weybridge
Weybridge 42335

England

MANCHESTER

Ball & Lawrence Ltd.

Carpet Specialists
FOR 50 YEARS —

Offer Their Collection
of Persian Rugs
Including Many
Fine Old Pieces

Viewed
without obligation
BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

at their
Stockport Warehouse
Telephone (061) 834 4095
Reg. Office, Rall Buildings
Stanley Street
Salford, Manchester 3

MANCHESTER

LOMAX LIMITED

for Cameras
& All Photographic
Equipment

TEL: 832 5167/8/9
8 ST. ANN'S SQUARE
MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER

OSMANS

OXSHOTT 2120 & 2029

Personally serving Ox
shott — Cobham — Esher
— Claygate — Hinchley
Wood — Leatherhead and
neighbouring districts in
Surrey

TELEVISION RENTAL
and repairs to your TV

ELECTRICAL

appliances repairs

CYCLES

Sales & Repairs
Raleigh * Hercules * Sun
Triumph * Davies * Edwards

WYBRIDGE

HASLETT'S

for Ladies' Fashions
Materials, Handbags, Blouses
Corsetry and Hosiery
Gloves and Knitwear
Open 6 days a week

60 Church St., Weybridge
Weybridge 42335

WYBRIDGE

HASLETT'S

for Ladies' Fashions
Materials, Handbags, Blouses
Corsetry and Hosiery
Gloves and Knitwear
Open 6 days a week

60 Church St., Weybridge
Weybridge 42335

WYBRIDGE

Britain gets go-ahead for some economic 'juice'

By David R. Francis

Dennis Healey's face lit up. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer had just been given the green light by H. Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), for a tax cut. It was a pleasant surprise for the Labour Party politician.

The British press has been speculating for some time that Mr. Healey would announce

Economic scene

sometime this fall £1 billion (\$1.7 billion) or so in fiscal stimulation. Now Mr. Witteveen had given the IMF's blessing for such a step.

That episode occurred at a press conference Sept. 23 after the meeting of the Interim Committee of the board of governors of the IMF. It illustrated a major theme of the IMF annual meeting here: The noncommunist world's economic leaders are worried by the slow pace of the recovery, especially in Western Europe. The orange light on expansionary measures has been switched to green for many countries.

Actually, several countries have already stepped on the economic gas pedal. Early last month, Japan, West Germany, and France announced monetary and fiscal measures to stimulate their economies. Other countries, such as the Netherlands, are expected to follow suit.

One debate at this gathering of some 3,000 financial leaders from around the world is whether the expansionary actions announced by Japan and West Germany are adequate.

"The situation presents an acute dilemma," noted Mr. Witteveen last Monday in his statement to the IMF board of governors, "since the harsh experience of recent years has made governments understandably reluctant to switch from anti-inflation policies to a more aggressive stimulation of domestic demand."

Nonetheless, the current consensus is that the faltering pace of the recovery justifies taking some extra risk on the inflation side.

Puzzlement expressed

The financial leaders are clearly somewhat puzzled as to what prompted the pause in the recovery. Mr. Witteveen offered one explanation:

"Throughout the industrial world, some

of the fiscal stimulus supplied in 1975 was withdrawn in accordance with the plan of exercising restraint over the rise in aggregate demand during the recovery phase of the cycle. However, in a number of industrial countries the shift of fiscal policy in the direction of restraint has turned out to be greater than was intended."

There were shortfalls in public spending in both West Germany and the United States, two key economies.

Moreover, Mr. Witteveen noted, "the behavior of business fixed investment has been very disappointing - quite contrary to the pattern of previous economic recoveries."

The IMF managing director blames this on depressed profits, low rates of capacity utilization, and also "various kinds of uncertainty" facing the business community.

Guidelines offered

Mr. Witteveen offered a few guidelines for policy aimed at solving the problems posed by lagging investment and slow economic growth:

He emphasized the desirability for "steadiness in pursuing a certain strategy of policy" as a way of reducing uncertainty and encouraging investment. He rejected "fine tuning" of policies.

• He urged nations to adopt measures to restrain wages and prices, known by economists as an "incomes policy."

• He also suggested that industrial nations move to improve supply conditions and alleviate cost pressures, that they restructure industry to permit more imports from developing countries, and that they try to improve the rate of return on capital.

Since most governments of industrial nations make their policy decisions primarily on the basis of domestic political considerations, Mr. Witteveen's proposals may not have an enormous impact by themselves.

However, economic trends are enforcing expansionary activity. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the club of the industrial nations, now reckons that economic growth in 1978 will run below 4 percent. That is not enough to reduce unemployment by much if anything.

So the number of jobless as much as anything will prompt governments to take stimulative measures. Besides, for most politicians expansion is more fun than the stiff upper lip of economic restraint.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) = commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British Pound	West German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York		1.7443	4.2900	208.10	46.415	40.2782	4.226
London	0.5735		2.4900	118.3	23.18	21.18	4.226
Frankfurt	2.3310	4.0650		4.730	94.24	86.439	2.424
Paris	4.5285	8.3958	2.1143		1.9926	1.374	2.0838
Amsterdam	2.4724	4.3144	1.0511	5.019		0.0696	1.0458
Brussels	35.654	62.5601	15.3863	12.771	14.5004		15.1639
Zurich	2.3652	4.1256	1.0145	4.798	9.582	0.095	

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .002285; Australian dollar: 1.1050; Danish krone: .1615; Italian lira: .001311; Japanese yen: .003760; New Zealand dollar: .5700; South African rand: 1.1520.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

New Tokyo export curb

Japan's steel industry plans to reinstate voluntary restrictions on steel exports to the United States next year. The move is intended to ease American criticism against rising imports from Japan, the newspaper Mainichi Shimbun has reported.

The paper quoted Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Japan Iron and Steel Federation and chairman of Nippon Steel Corporation, as saying that "Japanese industry is considering a plan for quantitative regulations for more than one year, keeping the annual growth of shipments at 2.5 percent."

The Japanese industry enforced similar voluntary restrictions from 1969 to 1974. Its shipments to the United States in 1974 stood at 5.3 million tons, and last year at 7.34 million tons.

Office-away-from-office

More and more American businessmen seeking export sales are using the year-old U.S. Department of Commerce's office-away-from-office service in foreign cities. For a flat fee of \$25 the Department provides space, communications, typewriters, a library, and a display area. It will also set up local appointments with interested foreign firm representatives, provide interpreter-secretarial referrals, and do promotional follow-up.

Shirley Temple: after 'The Good Ship Lollipop' went down

By Joseph N. Bell
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Shirley Temple Black is followed about by a ghost clad in a starched white dress with puffed sleeves and Mary Jane pumps. Sometimes the ghost tap-dances and sings cute little songs



Shirley Temple, child star of 1930s

at the most unpropitious moments. Mrs. Black hasn't been able to exorcise the ghost - partly because she wishes there might be some less violent way of dealing with it. The ghost isn't lethal, just frequently and decidedly annoying.

Take the afternoon of May 13 at San Francisco's Commonwealth Club, for example. Mrs. Black, former ambassador to Ghana, U.S. delegate to the United Nations, and chief of protocol of the United States, among other important public posts, had been invited to this distinguished podium to discuss her recent three-week trip through mainland China with her husband, businessman Charles Black.

She made a tough and pointed speech, peeling back much of the marshmallow toasting that has been carefully layered around most public comments about China in recent years and pointing out some of the problems that make an accommodation with China a lot more difficult than U.S. diplomats seem to indicate.

Among other things, Mrs. Black told her San Francisco audience:

"I need not remind Washington that it faces formidable unfinished business in the People's Republic of China. New developments and old...emitties magnify the situation. Pre-occupation with the rigidities of the past often obscures both problems and opportunities of the present...If nonsecrecy and public participation are indeed the new spirit of Washington, I detect less than a unified approach on matters clearly related to China."

"Throughout our visit, China's desire for friendship with the United States was a standard theme in every one of our official conversations; yet, a very different song came from clusters of loudspeakers mounted on poles out in the rice paddies, on train radios whose volume could not be reduced, and at the factory workbench."

"We seem to be losing U.S. initiatives...In effect, the conditions for our action have been stipulated by China. This is a poor way to play international chess...U.S. diplomatic recognition of China today is ill-timed. It sets the stage for miscalculations by the Soviet Union, produces only marginal incremental values for the U.S., and leaves unanswered...the old hostilities of the Korean Peninsula."

It was a thoughtful, highly reasoned talk

from a woman who has paid her dues. And what happened when the applause subsided? The ghost in the starched dress rose and appeared center stage. The master of ceremonies said he had 28 requests from the audience for the speaker to sing a verse of "The Good Ship Lollipop." And Shirley Temple Black sighed, scratched up another point for the ghost, and said: "Nothing could be sadder than a 40-year-old woman singing a child's song. I don't even do that at home."

I talked with Mrs. Black at her home a few days before the Commonwealth Club speech. There, the ghost is ineffective because Mrs. Black, relaxing in her own surroundings, can laugh it offstage. "I still get lots of letters," she told me, "from little girls who watch my old movies on television and think I'm a little girl, too. They want me to be pen pals."

But Mrs. Black would prefer not to dwell on that period of her life. Not that she looks back on it with distaste. Quite the contrary. But it is in the distant past. "Sometimes," she says wistfully, "I feel like the 'oldest living American' - and there have been a long and useful public life and intense new interests since then. When the BBC called Shirley a few weeks ago and asked to come and talk to her about her childhood for a TV series on Americans, she declined. 'I told them, 'I've done it. Thanks very much, but nothing's going to happen. I'm doing something else, now!'"

The "something else" started with raising three children to adulthood. Susan, 29, is a writer and the wife of an Italian diplomat; Charles Jr., 26, is getting a graduate degree in international law and economics; and Lori, 23, is a photojournalist and musician. After a brief marriage to actor John Agar and a brief run at teenage parts in Hollywood, Shirley Temple married Charles Black, now a specialist in aquaculture, and moved to a suburb of San Francisco to start a new life.

When her children were old enough to permit their mother a third career, Mrs. Black ran for Congress, lost in a close primary, then served with distinction in a number of appointed public jobs, all involved with her abiding interest in international relations. She made believers out of the most violent of her critics: in the only way she could still their voices, by outstanding performance, particularly as a delegate to the United Nations and as ambassador to Ghana.

Gerald Ford called her home to become the

Ambassador Shirley Temple Black waves from a palanquin in Ghana

AP photo

CLASSIFIED ADS

accommodation

UNFURNISHED ROOMS (1 or 2) available in large S. Kensington mansion flat. Use of kitchen, bath, etc. change for occasional "neighbourly" help for one lady. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

ANY SUGGESTIONS QUOTE white furniture/unfurnished country house for London adults, using occasional supper, reasonably near city center. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Quiet well-furnished bed-sitting room in lady's flat. Use of kitchen and bathroom. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE Club. 10-15 Addison Rd, Weybridge, Surrey, England. Tel: 01-888 2834. 200 single rooms, £25 per week per board.

HOME WITH A FAMILY desired for humanely backward - but very stylish North or North West. Well paid. For details phone 01-205 8031 or write CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

SMALL HOUSE OR FLAT wanted to buy, reasonable price. Write CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

books
BLACKWOODS - THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FLAVOUR. Whatever your taste in reading, Blackwood's has something for you. For 6 months send £3.50/U.S. \$5.50 yearly rate £7/U.S. \$11 to Dept. CM, 32 Thistle St, Edinburgh, EH2 1LA, Scotland.

employment agencies
ST. ANNE'S MANAGEMENT Selection and Employment Agency. 40 High Street, Addlestone, Surrey. Tel: 01-834 5578. Govt. Reg. grades of staff throughout the U.K.

beauty service

VANDA BEAUTY COUNSELOR. Mrs. Vanda Gibson, 14 Carmel Gardens, Putney, London SW15 8NE. Tel: 01-879 0178-4182.

CARS FOR hire
CAR HIRE. CHAUFFEUR. 17 Radley Mews, London W9 0JF. Tel: 01-895 8958.

CARS for sale
1973 M. VOLVO 144 GL O/D Sunroof, radio, one owner. £1830.00. Tel: 01-897 0078. (day). Ch. 3578 (evenings).

cleaning services
WETTON CLEANING SERVICES. LTD. 43 Cadogan Street, Chelsea, London SW1X 7JH. Tel: 01-269 7747.

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE Club. 10-15 Addison Rd, Weybridge, Surrey, England. Tel: 01-888 2834. 200 single rooms, £25 per week per board.

FOR THAT EXTRA CARE control Saling, London W13 8JT. Tel: 01-573 1805. Own material made up, alterations, remodelling, etc.

education
PRIVATE TUTOR. Specializes in children of primary school age. Personalized school age reading individual tuition. English for foreign students. 01-250 1181.

electrical
OOLWINDING SERVICES. Welcome enquiries for wiring, general electricals, lighting, etc. Tel: 01-736 8447. Nelson 0282 844224.

holiday accommodations
COTSWOLDS. B&B from £4.50 incl. breakfast. 2 bedrooms. Tel: 01-250 1181.

holiday accommodations
COTSWOLDS. B&B from £4.50 incl. breakfast. 2 bedrooms. Tel: 01-250 1181.

ST. ANNE'S MANAGEMENT Selection and Employment Agency. 40 High Street, Addlestone, Surrey. Tel: 01-834 5578. Govt. Reg. grades of staff throughout the U.K.

exhibitions

THE FINE ART SOCIETY, 148 New Bond Street, London W.1. 01-829 8118. Eric Sponley sculpture until October 14.

flats for sale

SELF-CONTAINED GROUND FLOOR flat, spacious rooms, small garden, convenient position N.W. 4. Ring 01-259 4282.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER PLAN to move near Esher, England for 3 years beginning in January 1978. Would like to rent a small flat within easy cycling distance of Clarendon School, Mrs. D. Brady, Route 2, Box 210, Ellery, CA 95040, U.S.A.

florists

BLAKES OF CHELSEA, 63 Stone Square, London S.W.1. Tel: 01-730 3821. Flowers for all Occasions. Tel: 01-730 3821.

help wanted

DISAPABLE COUPLE to operate home sewing 7 Christian Scientists of reputation in plain cooking, able to maintain harmony and order in home. Reasonable individuals considered. For information write, A. Castele, 2576 West 34 Ave, Vancouver, B.C. Canada, V6M 1G8, Phone (604) 261-2875.

insurance

L. S. POWELL & CO., 60 Hove St., 220 Strand, London E.17. Tel: 01-402 1000. All types of insurance effected. Travel Insurance with Christian Science rider. Agents for Annual Church Insurance specialists.

music

NEW SOLO SALVATION. Words by E. Newman. Selling Coptic Phillips. D to E flat. 25p plus postage. Newbury, Hampshire. Tel: 01-338 1935.

post vacant

COMPANION/HELPER greatly needed woman in Hale, Cheshire. Good salary and sitting room. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

houses to let

SWITZERLAND. Villars-sur-Ollon. Child to rent for the winter or all year, 3 bedrooms, working house, all electric kitchen, bathroom & WC all on same floor, washer/dryer in basement, central heat & provide mid-day meal Monday/Friday. Please apply to Secretary.

REPRIATATES SEEK HOUSE OF character, Weybridge-Father area, 2 recp, 3 beds, easy garden, walking distance shops. £40,000. cash available. quick completion. Tel: 01-288 1580.

houses wanted
MOTHER AND DAUGHTER PLAN to move near Esher, England for 3 years beginning in January 1978. Would like to rent a small flat within easy cycling distance of Clarendon School, Mrs. D. Brady, Route 2, Box 210, Ellery, CA 95040, U.S.A.

houses to let
SWITZERLAND. Villars-sur-Ollon. Child to rent for the winter or all year, 3 bedrooms, working house, all electric kitchen, bathroom & WC all on same floor, washer/dryer in basement, central heat & provide mid-day meal Monday/Friday. Please apply to Secretary.

houses to let
SWITZERLAND. Villars-sur-Ollon. Child to rent for the winter or all year, 3 bedrooms, working house, all electric kitchen, bathroom & WC all on same floor, washer/dryer in basement, central heat & provide mid-day meal Monday/Friday. Please apply to Secretary.

houses to let
SWITZERLAND. Villars-sur-Ollon. Child to rent for the winter or all year, 3 bedrooms, working house, all electric kitchen, bathroom & WC all on same floor, washer/dryer in basement, central heat & provide mid-day meal Monday/Friday. Please apply to Secretary.

houses to let
SWITZERLAND. Villars-sur-Ollon. Child to rent for the winter or all year, 3 bedrooms, working house, all electric kitchen, bathroom & WC all on same floor, washer/dryer in basement, central heat & provide mid-day meal Monday/Friday. Please apply to Secretary.

houses to let
SWITZERLAND. Villars-sur-Ollon. Child to rent for the winter or all year, 3 bedrooms, working house, all electric kitchen, bathroom & WC all on same floor, washer/dryer in basement, central heat & provide mid-day meal Monday/Friday. Please apply to Secretary.

houses to let
SWITZERLAND. Villars-sur-Ollon. Child to rent for the winter or all year, 3 bedrooms, working house, all electric kitchen, bathroom & WC all on same floor, washer/dryer in basement, central heat & provide mid-day meal Monday/Friday. Please apply to Secretary.

houses to let
SWITZERLAND. Villars-sur-Ollon. Child to rent for the winter or all year, 3 bedrooms, working house, all electric kitchen, bathroom & WC all on same floor, washer/dryer in basement, central heat & provide mid-day meal Monday/Friday. Please apply to Secretary.

houses to let
SWITZERLAND. Villars-sur-Ollon. Child to rent for the winter or all year, 3 bedrooms, working house, all electric kitchen, bathroom & WC all on same floor, washer/dryer in basement, central heat & provide mid-day meal Monday/Friday. Please apply to Secretary.

post vacant

COMPANION FOR ELDERLY LADY in modern bungalow in Bexley, village, able to drive car. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

COMPANION FOR ELDERLY LADY in modern bungalow in Bexley, village, able to drive car. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

COMPANION FOR ELDERLY LADY in modern bungalow in Bexley, village, able to drive car. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

COMPANION FOR ELDERLY LADY in modern bungalow in Bexley, village, able to drive car. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

COMPANION FOR ELDERLY LADY in modern bungalow in Bexley, village, able to drive car. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

COMPANION FOR ELDERLY LADY in modern bungalow in Bexley, village, able to drive car. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

COMPANION FOR ELDERLY LADY in modern bungalow in Bexley, village, able to drive car. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

COMPANION FOR ELDERLY LADY in modern bungalow in Bexley, village, able to drive car. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

COMPANION FOR ELDERLY LADY in modern bungalow in Bexley, village, able to drive car. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

COMPANION FOR ELDERLY LADY in modern bungalow in Bexley, village, able to drive car. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

COMPANION FOR ELDERLY LADY in modern bungalow in Bexley, village, able to drive car. CSM TW, 4 Grosvenor Pl, London SW1X 7JH.

small hotels & pensions

ARNCOTT HALL HOTEL, 2000m. mouth. Family run & unlicensed. Near town centre & station. Sea & golf. Tel: 01-788 0505.

HOOPER & JACKSON, Chartered Surveyors, 46 Fulham High Street, London SW3 3LQ. 01-736 1191. Structural Surveys, Valuations, Investments. Professional Service on all property matters.

HAZEL SPEARS, L.T.C.L., L.R.A.M., Performer, Broadcaster, Teacher of the Piano, Examination Coach of all grades and newly arrived in the Chiswick/Cobham area - is accepting pupils now. Tel: 01-897 2844 after 5 p.m.

vacation accommodations
OAXACA, MEXICO, CASA COLOMBIA. Small garden hotel. All rms./pr. bath & hot water. 3 home-cooked Mexican meals daily. South of Mexico City in archaeological & handicraft region. For brochure, H. H. Madson, AP 840, Oaxaca, Oax., Mexico. Ph. 6-22-90.

vacation accommodations
OAXACA, MEXICO, CASA COLOMBIA. Small garden hotel. All rms./pr. bath & hot water. 3 home-cooked Mexican meals daily. South of Mexico City in archaeological & handicraft region. For brochure, H. H. Madson, AP 840, Oaxaca, Oax., Mexico. Ph. 6-22-90.

vacation accommodations
OAXACA, MEXICO, CASA COLOMBIA. Small garden hotel. All rms./pr. bath & hot water. 3 home-cooked Mexican meals daily. South of Mexico City in archaeological & handicraft region. For brochure, H. H. Madson, AP 840, Oaxaca, Oax., Mexico. Ph. 6-22-90.

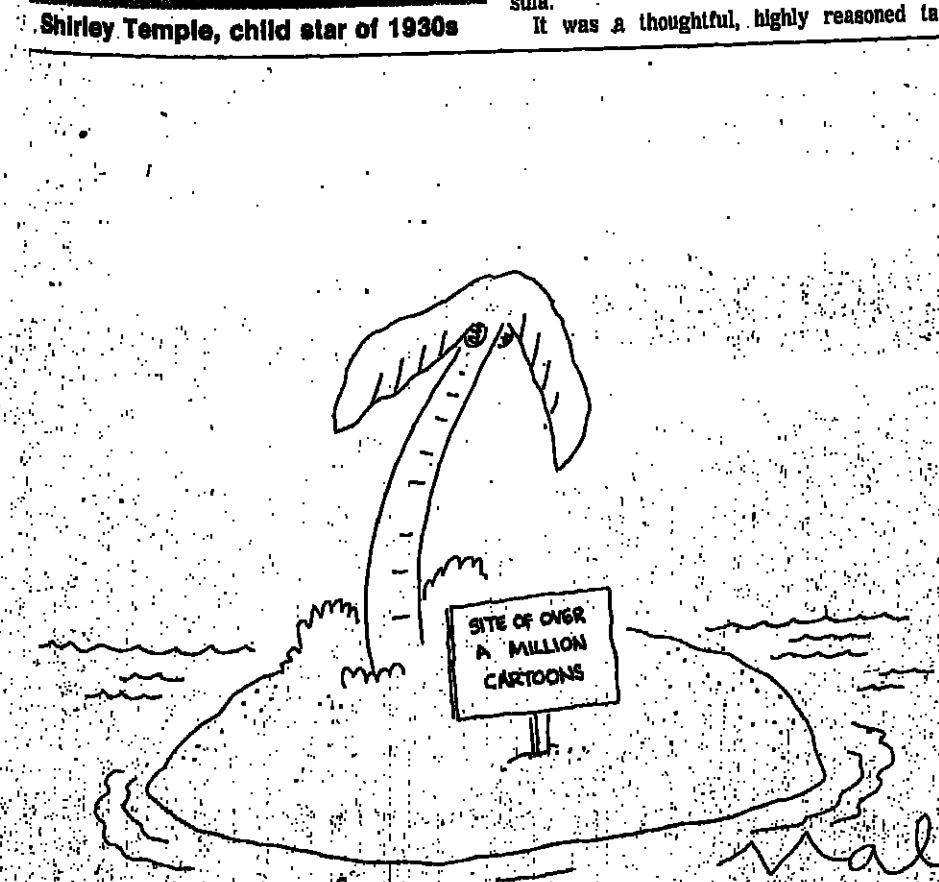
vacation accommodations
OAXACA, MEXICO, CASA COLOMBIA. Small garden hotel. All rms./pr. bath & hot water. 3 home-cooked Mexican meals daily. South of Mexico City in archaeological & handicraft region. For brochure, H. H. Madson, AP 840, Oaxaca, Oax., Mexico. Ph. 6-22-90.

vacation accommodations
OAXACA, MEXICO, CASA COLOMBIA. Small garden hotel. All rms./pr. bath & hot water. 3 home-cooked Mexican meals daily. South of Mexico City in archaeological & handicraft region. For brochure, H. H. Madson, AP 840, Oaxaca, Oax., Mexico. Ph. 6-22-90.

vacation accommodations
OAXACA, MEXICO, CASA COLOMBIA. Small garden hotel. All rms./pr. bath & hot water. 3 home-cooked Mexican meals daily. South of Mexico City in archaeological & handicraft region. For brochure, H. H. Madson, AP 840, Oaxaca, Oax., Mexico. Ph. 6-22-90.

vacation accommodations
OAXACA, MEXICO, CASA COLOMBIA. Small garden hotel. All rms./pr. bath & hot water. 3 home-cooked Mexican meals daily. South of Mexico City in archaeological & handicraft region. For brochure, H. H. Madson, AP 840, Oaxaca, Oax., Mexico. Ph. 6-22-90.

vacation accommodations
OAXACA, MEXICO, CASA COLOMBIA. Small garden hotel. All rms./pr. bath & hot water. 3 home-cooked Mexican meals daily. South of Mexico City in archaeological & handicraft region. For brochure, H. H. Madson, AP 840, Oaxaca, Oax., Mexico. Ph. 6-22-90.



The Christian Science Monitor

'Paris is for people'

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

It sounds clever to say that since cities are made to be lived in you can't really know one until you've lived there. But it's not true. Not even in Paris.

The Seine and Saint Martin's canal, the narrow ancient rue des Bernardins and the broad Champs Elysées, the Esplanade des Invalides, even the Eiffel Tower, and the Défense with its gardens and fountains trapped between skyscrapers — each has something to tell the passer-by.

Throughout all the Parises — for there are scores of them — the listening walker and the sympathetic sinner sense a dominant affection for the common people even where glorification of a hero was the builder's obvious first motive.

It was Napoleon himself who planned to cut the Saint Martin's canal through Paris to save river boats the ten-mile loop past Notre Dame and the Bois de Boulogne. But as in all planned parts of the city, promenades and parks for everybody, or other proofs that Paris is for people, were included.

Napoleon's plan for a leisure center round the basin of la Villette at the junction with the Canal de l'Ourcq was only partly realized. But today people are again getting first consideration in a reconstruction of lake and park there. Few walks provide so intimate a contact with the people's Paris as the promenade along the Saint Martin's canal — even though over a mile of it goes underground, near the site of the Bastille.

The new Villette also converts the site of Paris' ancient slaughterhouse and its fantastically useless, gnomish, and now demolished postwar replacement, into a place for people. And the same Parisian process of humanization will be noticed by anyone who walks slowly through the ancient quarter of the Marais, now exaggeratedly fashionable, to the site of the famous Halles, for centuries the early morning central food market of Paris.

Where Victor Balzac's huge yet graceful iron pavilions (one has been re-erected near Paris) stood for a century a colossal hole is now being filled by a sort of four-level town with several main-line terminals, metropolitan and suburban subway and tube lines, shops,

amusements and cultural centers, all to be rooted over with gardens and trees.

On one side stands beautiful Saint Eustache, with its world-famous music, and on the adjoining side the great circular building on the site that once belonged to Catherine de Medici (the towering pillar from which her astrologer made his observations and calculations still stands), later the Paris grain market and now the commodities exchange.

Typically French, the first official plan for the reconversion of this site of the old Halles was to make it "the business center of the world." Typically again, this idea faded and was replaced by what Paris is to call a Forum, for people. Nearby is a startling new monument to French faith in the common man, a participatory museum for the masses, planned by a French president, Georges Pompidou.

The Pompidou Center is a five-story universe, opened several months ago, filled with exhibitions, books and audiovisual equipment, all freely available (except for the small fee charged for some temporary exhibits) to everyone. Oddly enough, though internally it expresses a sort of next-door-folks friendliness, its exterior, planned jointly by the Italian architect and the English architect who won the international competition, gives a feeling of next-doorness only to those who live next to an oil refinery. The building is wreathed in scaffolding, escalators and multicolored conduits, hard to understand and impossible to clean.

Sooner or later the visitor to Paris will inevitably arrive at the Défense, latest and most unexpected expression of the Parisian affection for people. From a distance it seems to have been lifted from the lakefront at Chicago, or from Forty-Second Street in New York. That's not the way it is.

The Défense is a hill at the end of an absolutely straight and open five-mile avenue that begins at the Louvre and Tuileries, passes the Arc de Triomphe, descends the avenue of the Grande Armée. There it breaks into and ends in a circle on the face of the hill of the Défense, where the invading Germans were held for several months in the 1870 war. The north half of the circle carries fast-flowing traffic for Natterre and Saint Germain; the south half, the returning traffic for the bridge and Paris.

But inside the circle's two-mile circumference there is no traffic whatever, except for an occasional child's bicycle. Bus lines pass underneath and there is an underground system



Afternoon at the opera, Paris

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

of roadway, and a series of five-level car parks for many thousands of vehicles, the entire area being served by a score of escalators and elevators.

Within the circle are 18 or 20 high-rise office buildings. One beautiful structure of over fifty stories, property of an Arab company, is even named "Manhattan." Thirty or forty yards away, separated on one level by the "Place of

the Iris" and on the level above by the "Terrace of the Iris," with flowers, bushes and a view, is its small sister, a ten-floor apartment house with the illogical name of "Manhattan Square."

No streets and almost no straight lines; trees, birds, even a dog's toilet, little gardens and seats at the bottom of the unexpected stairway, a children's playground, pools and fountains, and one level or another, but always above the motor traffic levels, shops, cafés, banks and travel agencies.

Dislocating the circle is a wide esplanade from which a series of terraced steps descend toward the river. On one side of the esplanade is a gigantic exhibition hall covered by the world's largest arched roof. On the other side a commercial center is being built, to open in three or four years. Beneath the esplanade at one point is an art gallery of which all the exhibitions, so far, have been free.

The large pool on the esplanade is filled with a battery of fountains that can be played from a keyboard, like an organ, in harmony with the concerts that are given, free, during many moonlight and on some evenings. The view of this new Paris disturbs some people, and alarms those who dread the effect that American urban architecture has had on the entire world. Yet even the disapproving, once they enter the circle of the Défense, are aware of the same motive, the theme, that dominates the other side of the Seine. Paris is for people.

BUDGET RATES IN NEW YORK CITY LUXURY AREA

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ROOM NEARBY
REDUCED RATE PARKING ADJACENT
COMPLETELY EQUIPPED KITCHENETTES
24 HOUR TV IN EVERY ROOM
100% AIR CONDITIONED

NEW YORK MAGAZINE says, "THE GORHAM is a one of a kind hotel... Recommended by AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, TRAVEL GUIDE and T.W.A.'S GUIDE TO NEW YORK"

HOTEL GORHAM
136 West 55th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019
(212) 245-1000

*Uncle Sam not needed to cope with Communists

announced their inability to agree on a common campaign program for the coming national elections. All expressed the hope that efforts to find a basis for agreement would continue. No further talks were scheduled.

The French stock market boomed. NATO headquarters in Brussels breathed an audible sigh of relief. Generals and admirals at the Pentagon in Washington are said to have cast grateful glances upward. President Carter announced that he would be stopping off in Paris on his next world tour. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing watched happily as his own stock went up on the political exchanges.

Talk swung over at once from the likelihood of a government of the Left to the possibilities of a coalition of the Giscard center with the Socialists, leaving both Gaullists of the Right and Communists of the Left on the outside.

How did all of this come about? Not, be it noted, because of any threats from Washington. Here was another example of Western Europeans solving their own political problems by themselves without outside interference. (Portugal was the first example of a happy solution to a political crisis without Washington interference. Spain also has

worked out its internal political problems free of Washington.)

If Washington had in this case threatened reprisals in the event of Communists entering the French Government, could this happy outcome have occurred? Almost certainly not. (Over Washington interference probably would have produced exactly what Washington wanted least. The outside help that turned the scales came, ironically, from Moscow.)

The Kremlin has been preaching a tough and intransigent line to the Communist parties of Western Europe ever since June. It started immediately after the Spanish elections. Its first

target was Spanish Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo, who has pursued the most independent line of the group.

Of late it has been turned against the French party. This has resulted in stiffening the French Communist line inside the coalition of the Left. It reached the point where the French Communists insisted on a program of nationalizations that neither Socialists nor Left Italians could accept.

In other words, Moscow, not Washington, broke the coalition of the Left in France that had caused such concern for so long in Washington.

*U.S. foreign policy: no rabbits out of hats

"We've raised the level of expectations so high that we feel as though we've got to pull a rabbit out of the hat every month or so or nobody will believe we're getting anywhere," said a White House official involved in national security affairs.

Here is a rundown on where the diplomatic movement can be either clearly seen — or just barely discerned:

• Strategic arms negotiations. One positive sign was acknowledgement from the usually dour Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, after a meeting at the White House Sept. 27 with President Carter, that there has been some "narrowing of the differences between the two sides."

Having earlier seen their hopes for progress dashed at high-level meetings last March in Moscow, American officials are being extremely cautious in their public statements on this one. But privately, one well-placed White House official stated after the Carter-Gromyko

meeting: "It's working out... It's really quite encouraging."

The Soviet news agency Tass Sept. 28 referred to the Carter-Gromyko talk as "constructive" — a warmer description than any disarmament dialogue has merited this year, Monitor Correspondent David Willis reports from Moscow.

[Tass also said that the "position of the sides... drew nearer." But it is not yet clear whether the draft Gromyko language is meant to propose including the neutron bomb in any treaty. The U.S. position has been that the neutron bomb is a tactical not a strategic weapon.]

There are also some signs of promise in the talks which have just begun with the Soviets in Washington on U.S. and Soviet naval activity in the Indian Ocean. President Carter has set forth the goal of "demilitarizing the Indian Ocean, and there are some signs of movement in the talks about to resume in Geneva on a

comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

• Middle East. The U.S. seems to have done much in the way of effective "quiet diplomacy" in securing a tentative cease-fire in southern Lebanon. It has become clearer in recent days that its positions — as well as those of the Arabs — are still wide apart from those of the Israelis on all the issues which concern the Palestinians. But some observers see hope in the fact that the U.S. has managed to nudge Israel into accepting Palestinian participation in a unified Arab delegation at the opening of any resumed Geneva peace conference. This concession, which some expert observers admittedly regard as a mere tactic and no "concession" at all, could nonetheless provide the U.S. with the opening it needs to keep the "peace process" going.

The relatively moderate Syrian reaction to Israel's agreement to limited Palestinian participation in a peace conference is seen as highly significant by American officials. The

Syrians have consistently held a more jaundiced view of Israel's ultimate intentions, and their attitude is regarded as critical to the process of getting full-scale negotiations started. President Carter's meeting on Sept. 28 with Syria's Foreign Minister may prove to be an important test of Syrian attitudes.

• Southern Africa. The main glimmer of light seems to be the endorsement which the U.S. and Britain have obtained from the "front line" African presidents for the appointment of a UN representative by the UN Security Council to deal with the Rhodesian problem.

American officials say further that they have reason to believe that if the Security Council agrees to the appointment of a representative, the white Rhodesian authorities would be willing to enter into discussions on military matters with that representative. Odds against compromise are great, but one American official says "there is some momentum."

*Carter's boost for Concorde a boot for his credibility

named, and the conspicuous involvement of national-security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Despite candidate Carter's self-imposed order of priorities — "A crucial prerequisite of an effective foreign policy is to restore the confidence and morale and commitment of our people in their own domestic affairs" — insiders say foreign policy prevailed in the Concorde case.

'Diplomatic matter'

"It was handled more as a diplomatic matter than as an environmental matter or anything else," says one government official with a long involvement in the Concorde issue. He says the administration was jittery over the

threat of a parliamentary victory in March by French Socialists and Communists, as well as of antagonizing the French into stepping up worldwide sales of nuclear materials.

Concorde-watchers in Congress tend to agree. An aide to Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D) of California, an opponent of the plane whose subcommittee has been holding hearings on the issue, underscores the role of "international relations and national security," particularly "the French domestic political situation."

Seemingly relegated to a secondary role were the Carter environmentalists. This is ironic in an administration whose President had once pledged, "Whenever there is a conflict

between development and environmental quality... I will go for beauty, clean air, water, and landscape."

'Just overruled'

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and environmentalists at the Federal Aviation Administration, one congressional source claims, "were just overruled." The director of the FAA's Office of Environmental Quality, Charles R. Foster, denies it, but concedes that "we have environmental concerns about noise."

The resulting decision, while predictably welcomed in Britain and France (which Mr.

Carter will visit in November), has left bruised feelings in noise-saturated airport neighborhoods and in the ranks of environmentalists who had once been counted among the President's staunchest supporters.

The largest grouping of official environmentalists, the EPA, is reported by one official to be "just livid" over being inadequately consulted. A similar reaction comes from groups of residents in many of the 13 potential new destination cities for the Concorde.

Such resentment is likely to echo and re-echo in coming months during a series of hearings on the issue by the Department of Transportation and Congress.

Bermuda's guest houses — where you stay for less

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hamilton, Bermuda
On tree-lined Pomander Road (that skirts the bay, opposite Hamilton, is a house that James Mason used when vacationing in Bermuda.

What the famous British actor liked most about it was its closeness to the water — 20 paces across a tree-shaded lawn brings you to the clear salt-water of the bay — and the nearness to Hamilton. "It's just gets you to the center in four minutes, one of those ubiquitous little mopeds in five, and sharks' pool in anything from 15 to 20 minutes.

It's 20 years now since Mr. Mason last used the home, and just recently it has been turned into one of the island's comfortable little guest houses. Today guests continue to enjoy the place for the same reasons as Mr. Mason. And if they're not bathing at Bilbow Beach, some five minutes away by bike, they're swimming in the bay, a few seconds away by foot. Or bolder still, they are relaxing — reading, perhaps, or just sunbathing — on "Hios" that float, as owner Ian Crockwell says, "like so many lily pads just beyond the garden gate."

Even more than Hawaii, Bermuda imports most of its needs — four-fifths of its food and nearly everything that is manufactured. As a result, the island is expensive. Hotel rooms, for the most part, start about \$40 a night. But breakfast and gratuity, and rise all the way up to \$80 a

day for a luxury suite in Southampton Princess.

The trouble is, says Mr. Crockwell, that many people think of Bermuda accommodation only in terms of high hotel costs. They are unaware of the growing number of good guest houses that offer clean air-conditioned rooms, each with private bath, at much more reasonable rates.

At Mr. Crockwell's five-unit "Little Pomander" guest house in Paget Parish, rooms rent at \$34 a day, double occupancy. This price includes continental breakfast. Other guest houses, somewhat more expensive (around \$40 a day), include a bacon-and-egg breakfast. Guesthouse frills, however, do not run to private television or telephone in the rooms. Pay phones and a living-room TV set fill those needs.

Restaurant prices on the island are variously estimated at between 20 and 50 percent higher than those in the United States. So Mr. Crockwell, the grandson of a Scottish immigrant to the island, has a few money-saving ideas for his guests. Buy food at a supermarket, he says, and eat at home, go to speak. He has strategically placed refrigerators for the use of guests and several barbecue pits plus umbrella-shaded tables on the lawn facing the blue waters of the bay.

Even if money is no object, "not everyone wants a restaurant dinner every day," says Mr. Crockwell, who suggests juicy New Zealand lamb chops, done over charcoal, for an in-

comparable meal. One young English couple won his admiration for their passion for Bermuda seafood — self-caught every day.

"They were here for three weeks," Mr. Crockwell recalls, "and every morning they went fishing first thing, right here at the bottom of the garden. They got the bulk of their meals for the price of a few charcoal briquets, I reckon."

Apart from hotels and guesthouses, accommodation in Bermuda includes cottage colonies (individual cottages instead of rooms) and efficiencies for two and four people.

All accommodation on the island is subject to a government tax of 4 percent and gratuities that range from 3 to 10 percent.

Ask your travel agent or write to the Bermuda News Bureau, PO Box 465, Hamilton 5, Bermuda.

*World braces for Britain's chutney spill

But women are like that. If you go out to pick tomatoes in your normal dress — pajamas, dressing-gown and bedroom slippers — they make a fuss and insist on your wearing something special. If you do put on something special, they mock at it.

I went up the garden, put the basket down among the vines. But is "vines" right? Americans would say vines, but perhaps the English would think that pretentious and implying grapes. As a matter of fact, I did have grapes in mind. Secretly I was imagining myself the owner of a tiny, choice vineyard on the right slopes of the right hill in the chateau country, querringly choostig "le moment juste pour la récolte, héin, mon brave?"

I'm not quite sure how they do harvest grapes — with scateours? scissours? little folksy

Green tomato chutney

Shimmer at least 2 hours or until the sauce has thickened, stirring frequently:
1 seeded chopped lemon
1 seeded chopped clove garlic
5 cups firm peeled chopped green tomatoes
24 cups Demerara sugar
1½ cups seeded sultanas
3 oz. chopped crystallized ginger, or
¼ cup fresh gingerroot
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon cayenne
cups cider vinegar

Optional: 2 chopped red peppers, seeds and membranes removed
To preserve, put the boiling-hot chutney in hot, sterile pint jars and seal. Process 15 minutes in a boiling-water bath.

sickles? — but I do know that ripe tomatoes are supposed to come away in your hand when you just lift them gently. I had to fight for every one of these mean green glob-balls, but when it was over there were precisely three red ones in the basket, and almost 12 pounds of potential chutney. In the circumstances it was just as well the crop wasn't heavier: 12 pounds is an awful lot of chutney.

It takes a deal of making, too. First you slice the tomatoes up, then you put in a lot of onions and sultanas and chopped up apples, then you add vinegar and sugar and spices, and then (as the book puts it) you bring to the boil and simmer until there is no spare liquid but the whole mixture has become a uniform mass.

Easier said than done. The trouble was, the spare liquid wouldn't go away. If we turned the gas up to high the chutney threatened to burn, and if we turned it down low it lost no liquid at all. This is a very unsettling thing to have on one's mind. No one was able to concentrate on any other business the whole evening.

That chutney went on at about four in the afternoon and stayed on till about midnight. By that time my wife was edging up to an outburst of hysteria and threatening to tip the whole mess into the dustbin. Also, the house was saturated in exotic aromas like an oriental bazaar, and when I wore my overcoat next day the aromas came with it. Several Pakistani gentlemen in the tube (turned) and smiled at me encouragingly.

We bottled the chutney in a stupor and rolled into bed. The problem we left till morning was: what to do with it? A kind of semi-official edict went out (rather like the Callaghan gov-

ernment's new nonexistent-voluntary-compulsory wages policy): chutney to be taken with all possible means. Whatever we're eating, there's my wife hopefully pushing the jar towards one: "Chutney dear?"

It's not actually bad chutney. Really, it's quite good. But familiarly has bred nausea rather than contentment. It is just possible to eat green tomato chutney with bacon and eggs, bread and cheese, sardines on toast and even baked beans. But it does not do well with porridge, minestrone or whitebait, and it is rotten on buttered crumpets.

Our elder daughter is migrating to Japan for a while, so we gave her a farewell party. My wife did one of our special curries, which I thought was appropriately oriental — as near as our repertoire gets to Japanese cooking. And then I realized it wasn't that at all: it was because with curry one serves — chutney, of course. Our guests got through a whole two-pound jar.

Actually the Swedes are going to be a great help to us, though they don't know it yet. Our daughter has had quite a number of Japanese visitors to her flat in recent months, and remembered they all had brought little gifts with them for her. "I shall have to take lots of typically British presents to give to them now," she said. "I can't give them all ten towels with Westminster Abbey or the royal Corals, though."

My wife and I exchanged furtive, crafty glances. "We have just the thing," we said. So now five pounds of green tomato chutney — gift-wrapped with Union Jacks stuck all over the jars — are on their way to Tokyo. And we're ready for repeat orders if it's a success.

Mr. Priestland is on the staff of the BBC.

Swedes warm to Andrew Young

Washington
America's UN Ambassador, Andrew Young, who accused the Swedes of being "racists" a few months ago, has been invited to Sweden this month for what promises to be one of the warmest overseas receptions he has ever received.

It turns out that Mr. Young's comment that the Swedes treat blacks as badly as they are treated in the New York borough of Queens offended a lot more people in Sweden than it did in Sweden.

As a Swedish diplomat explains it, many Swedes have a warm place in their hearts for Martin Luther King, with whom Mr. Young was closely associated during the civil-rights struggle in the South.

"It sounds funny, but the comment about racism actually helped him in a way in Sweden," the diplomat continued. "It put him on the map... It was refreshing in a way."

arts/books

New York, New York

Musicals are alive again

By David Sterritt

"New York, New York" is a wonderful town, as the song goes, but it's only the background for Martin Scorsese's new movie about a man, a woman, their love, and their music. It's a romance, a comedy, a psychological drama, a nostalgic dream, and a '40s jukebox rolled into 2½ hours of smashing entertainment. All these tears and laughs from the man who gave us last year's nastiest masterpiece, the violent "Taxi Driver."

Robert De Niro plays Jimmy, the sax player — a talented rebel who says what he thinks but rarely thinks about what he says. Liza Minnelli

Film review

plays Francine, the singer — a bright and energetic woman with a consciousness quite "raised" by 1940s standards. They meet on V-J Day, when New York is one huge party and anything can happen. They get their act together in a dingy Brooklyn club, and soon wind their way to the big time using her connections and his chutzpah.

The marriage is all smiles and melodies at first, but rootless sax players with big mouths don't always make the best husbands, and Francine is too smart to be held back. Their new baby and her blossoming recording career put too much strain on the relationship and turn the movie's last hour or so into an emotional wrestling match that may throw you if you've been too charmed by the first half. Yet the characters remain real, and fascinating even when the mood turns dark, and the picture's jazz-driven pace scarcely falters, no matter where the plot may meander.

Scorsese, one of our most gifted and versa-

tile younger filmmakers, has a ball with the nostalgic rhythms of "New York, New York," which extends from the optimistic postwar '40s into the cold-war alienation of the early '50s. As in one of his earlier hits, "Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore," the director doesn't always take proper care to unify atmospheres and devices into a smoothly flowing whole, and some scenes suffer from cuteness or self-consciousness. More relentless editing might have helped here, and also brought the picture (written by Earl Mac Rauch and Mardik Martin) to a more manageable running time.

Still, the movie's fine brassiness makes us dazzled participants in its melancholy interludes as well as its showy jokes and lavish production numbers. The music alone could have carried me happily through a movie with half as much narrative intelligence. Though this is Scorsese's first tussle with the musical format, he has carried the stunt off brilliantly. Each number is "motivated" — part of the action rather than an interruption — which adds immeasurably to the show's veracity while steeping us in song and dance from one scene to another. The numbers themselves range from classic big-band jazz, stunningly played, to a quartet of new songs (by John Kander and Fred Ebb) as good as any the movies have given us for years.

Miss Minnelli does most of the singing, with a grace and enthusiasm only just born in the celebrated "Cabaret" that made her a full-fledged star. De Niro learned to play a saxophone well enough to synch his on-scene playing convincingly, but the actual sax sounds — so urgent and heady that I can't imagine a jazz or rock fan not falling under their spell — were provided by George Auld, a big band veteran who also served as the star's off-camera



Robert De Niro, Liza Minnelli, William Tole

'New York, New York' celebrates V-J day again

instrumental coach and plays a bandleader in some early scenes. Between them these music-makers have created a thrilling complement for Scorsese's visual work; and I wouldn't be surprised if "New York, New York" became the model for a whole new kind of movie musical.

Behind the splendid acting of the two stars, a good supporting cast also deserves to share in the credit. Lionel Stander plays a gruff old agent, the kind of show-biz standby given to homely advice like, "Stay off the junk, kid, and you'll go far!" The talented Mary Kay Place

has a bouncy few moments as the other woman and the other singer in Jimmy's life. Barry Primus is smooth as a rival musician, and Diahanne Abbott (De Niro's wife) has a standout moment singing "Honeysuckle Rose" in a Harlem night spot.

As different as "New York, New York" is from such searing Scorsese works as "Mean Streets" and "Taxi Driver," it shows his continuing concern with the outsider, the dropout, the man or woman who doesn't quite fit in with the rest. Jimmy and Francine, the saxist and the singer, are fighting quite seriously for a place to live, and breathe among the amusingly hoked-up sets and cardboard trees and ersatz snow of this keening Hollywood fable. This is one of the key elements that sets it aside from, say, the shallower histrionics of the recent "A Star Is Born" remake (a film which should keep people away from "New York" despite some superficial story similarities). Raggedness about the edges notwithstanding, Scorsese's latest is a bold and beautiful winner. Suddenly musicals are alive and well again, but they'll never be the same.

legator and writer.

Unlike most writers of memoirs, Miss du Maurier is neither startlingly self-revealing nor self-imposing. There is no record here of the young writer's romantic agony. The young du Maurier is adventuresome, independent, tough, and talented — qualities which are the sinews of her fiction as well.

Daphne du Maurier as a young writer

Growing Pains: The Shaping of a Writer, by Daphne du Maurier. London: Gollancz, £4.75.

By Lorraine Serravalle

"We can never go back again, that much is certain. The past is still too close to us." These words of caution are uttered by the narrator of one of Daphne du Maurier's best-selling novels, "Rebecca." Heedless of the warning, Miss du

publication of her first novel in 1931. The daughter of a renowned theatrical and literary family, Miss du Maurier was prepared for authorship in a way that was idyllic and ideal. Spacious manors, giggling nannies, a Parisian finishing school, and reams of pink blotting paper all helped to shape the young writer.

Persons and person merge in these memoirs. Characters, events and objects in early life are transformed through imagination and become the subjects of Miss du Maurier's fiction. The owner of an old schooner at harbor in Cornwall becomes the protagonist for a first novel. Monabbily, a rambling old house with secrets, becomes Manderley, the site of yet another novel. Miss du Maurier views characters and objects through the corridor of time, and re-creates their histories. Place is an important shaping factor as well. A diary entry reads, "People and things pass away, but not places." Miss du Maurier's imaginative haunt is the Cornwall she knows so expertly, both as nav-

Book review

Maurier journeys back in memory to re-creation and re-creation her only imaginative beginnings. The memoirs span 22 years, from first primer to first publication.

Through the years Miss du Maurier has acquired a coterie of devoted followers whose love for romantic suspense fiction and broad historic vistas has increased steadily since the

THE MOORLAND GALLERY

23 Cork Street, Bond Street, London W.1. Tel: 01 734 6961

EXHIBITION — October 4-21

PART III — WADERS

ARCHIBALD THORBURN

Original watercolour drawings for Lord Lifford's

"Coloured Figures of the Birds of the British Islands"

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

London: Duckworth, 1976. Pp. 128. £12.50. ISBN 0 7156 0100 0

RAINBOW LIGHT

A NEW BOOK OF POEMS

By

Donalda von Poellnitz

Hard cover library edition

\$5.00 postpaid

Order from Author

1266 40th Avenue

San Francisco, CA 94122

Broadway Theaters

ORDER TICKETS BY MAIL

FIFTEEN PRIZE FOR DRAMA 1976

WINNER OF 2 NEW YORK TIMES BEST SELLING

1976 New York Shakespeare Festival presents

A CHORUS LINE

New York Shakes Theatre

Los Angeles Shakes Theatre

London Every Lane Theatre

MONITOR THEATROGOERS

Since Monitor's entertainment advertising

is meant to be informative, its appearance

does not necessarily imply Monitor's

disapproval. For information on productions

advertised in the Monitor watch the daily

columns for reviews.

MONITOR THEATROGOERS

advertisers appreciate

YOU

Just released a beautifully restful and joyful recording! "Come Home to the Father"

Including The King of
Love My Shepherd Is,
Let No Walls Divide,
Think on These Things,
Open My Eyes

Ruth Fleming

Sings to the

arrangements of

Kim Richmond

accompanied by

Harp, Flute,

English Horn, Clarinet, Harmonica, Percussion.

CASSETTES

RECORDS

\$6.95

\$5.95

Please add 65¢ shipping
for first item, 15¢ each
additional item. In Cal-
ifornia add 6% sales tax.
REQUEST OUR NEW
1977 CATALOG.

206 S. First Ave., Arcadia, CA 91006

Tel. 213 445-1834. Open Monday-Saturday 10-5.

the friendly shop

education

Even three-year-olds can understand Rembrandt

Museum expands young imaginations

By Keith Collins

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor



By Keith Collins

Boston
"Do you notice anything funny about this statue?" asks the teacher. Fifteen preschoolers and 15 mothers look intently at the 13th century image of the Indian god Brahma. "How many heads does he have?" she asks again.

"Four," answers a little voice at her feet. "That's right. And how many hands?"

"Four," says another. "Yes. And do you know why he has four heads and four hands? Because he's a god, and this was the way Indians showed that their gods could do everything."

Five minutes later, 60 hands move together as children and mothers sit on the floor of the museum gallery and act out the Indian tale of the bee, the elephant, and the lotus flower.

Later, in another part of the museum, hands are put to use again — this time to finger paint in lots of bright colors.

It's one day in the Preschool Workshop for three, four- and five-year-olds and their parents at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Where's India?

"Children understand what's part of their own experience," says Karolina Illgen, in-

structors of the workshop, and graduate of the Institute for the Arts and Human Development at the Lesley Graduate School of Education in Cambridge, Mass. "If I asked them where India is, they wouldn't have any idea. But they can appreciate the sense of movement in Indian sculpture."

Miss Illgen feels her students will understand what she teaches only if she herself is inspired by the art. "I don't enjoy dark rena-

sance paintings, for instance, and so I'm sure I couldn't teach them very effectively to children."

Can a three-year-old understand, say, Rembrandt? "Yes, if taught in the right way. A child doesn't understand anything about technique or materials. But he can understand, say, the smile in a man's face."

Each session includes a period when the child makes his own art. Miss Illgen wants each child to learn that art is not just for spectators. She does not expect them necessarily to become artists; she just wants them to experience the joy of doing that art can bring.

Miss Illgen also carefully chooses projects on which children and their parents (at least one parent must attend the workshops with the child) can work together. After one story-telling session in the American Folkart Gallery and a subsequent puppetmaking time when parents made the stages, one mother commented: "I've never done anything creative;

now I love it." Miss Illgen says children often respond better when they see their parents involved.

Miss Illgen feels the parent-child relationship is an important part of the program. Not only does it help the child adjust to new surroundings, she says, but it also helps assure a continuity of the spirit of the workshops after they are over.

Linda Sweet, dean of the department of public education at the museum, agrees. "We hope the cooperation of parent and child will be the start of many shared experiences in the museum. We want people to see that even very young children can benefit from a visit to a museum."

The museum expects the children simply to "take in and put out on whatever level they can." One of Miss Illgen's favorite workshops is in the Morris Louis gallery. She has the children study the brightly colored lines of Louis's paintings — then try to imitate them. The children bend in every direction. Soon, it all turns to joyous dancing.

Arab children get an Arab education in Brussels

By Gary Yerkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels
For the first time in Europe, the sons and daughters of Arab immigrant workers will have the opportunity to attend a primary school owned and supported by an Arab government and costing their parents nothing. The Libyan government last month purchased a two-story building in central Brussels and turned it over to the Union of Arab Workers in Belgium (UTAB), a workingmen's association, according to the Brussels daily newspaper Le Soir.

These Arab children, like other immigrant workers' offspring in Europe were formerly educated in their host country's schools at their parents' expense. The purpose of the new school, an UTAB spokesman said, is to put pupils in touch with their own culture and "to prepare them to take charge of their own destiny and that of the Arab nation."

The Libyan government is reported to have expressed its readiness to extend operating credit to the school, if the Belgian government approves the plan. The classes — a maximum of five with 20 students each — will be taught by Belgian and Arab teachers, the latter drawn from the Arab population already living in Belgium.

The UTAB has previously opened an Arab Culture Center in Brussels, whose primary purpose was to provide language instruction for newly arrived Arab workers.

HIGH SCORES ARE THE "IN" THING

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS is sharpened
CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT is a major goal
ATHLETIC ACHIEVEMENT is everybody's business
ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE takes top priority

THE LEELANAU SCHOOL

GLAN ARHON, WA 99038

Coed College Preparatory Country Boarding School

Grades 9-12

Teacher/Pupil Ratio 1:10

Established for young Christian Scientists

open to all faiths and races

Call John Handley, Admissions

(509) 334-3072



Daycroft

NOT FOR THOSE WHO DON'T CARE

If you think all schools are the same, discover Daycroft. Small classes. Challenging assignments. Individualized instruction. Complete athletic program. Cultural and social activities. Meaningful relationships... all in an environment that helps you apply Christian Science daily to bring out who you are and what you can do.

For further information, write or call:
F. Lowell Curtis, Jr., Headmaster

The Daycroft School

Rock Ridge, Greenwich, CT 06830 (203) 869-7730

A college preparatory school for Christian Sci-

entists of any race, color or national origin.

Located 15 minutes from New York City and

three hours from Boston.

The Daycroft School, Rock Ridge, Greenwich, CT 06830

Please send me information about:

☐ Academic programs ☐ Admissions ☐ Financial Assistance

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

French/German

Charles W. Yost

Les dangers du Proche-Orient — 2

[Traduction d'un article paraissant en anglais à la page 30]

Washington
Il y a eu, au cours des derniers quatre mois, une détérioration rapide des perspectives de négociations face à face entre Israéliens et Arabes, si favorables il y a seulement quelques temps.

Les Etats-Unis avaient proposé de venir à bout de ce qui entrave la procédure immédiate — la représentation palestinienne à la conférence de Genève — en incorporant les Palestiniens soit en une seule délégation pan-arabe, soit dans la délégation jordanienne.

Que cette formule qui tente de contourner le problème de l'O.L.P. s'avère acceptable aux participants ou non, l'obstacle majeur à la conférence est bien plus fondamental.

Un sujet de négociation majeure serait nécessairement l'avenir de la Cisjordanie, du million d'Arabes qui y vivent ainsi que dans la bande de Gaza et du grand nombre de Palestiniens en exil qui considèrent la Cisjordanie comme leur future « patrie ».

Le gouvernement Begin a fait comprendre très clairement qu'il considère la Cisjordanie comme une partie inaliénable du « pays d'Israël » ayant son origine dans les temps bibliques, et qu'il est tout à fait libre d'y établir des colonies israéliennes.

Les Arabes affirment également très clairement qu'il s'agit d'un territoire arabe inaliénable et qu'il ne peut y avoir de paix sans qu'il soit restitué aux Arabes.

Le ministre des affaires étrangères Dayan a apporté à Washington un « plan de paix » isra-

lien qui, d'après les rapports, accorderait une plus grande autonomie aux Arabes de Cisjordanie, mais conserverait le contrôle israélien de la Cisjordanie indéfiniment. Aucune concession à l'Egypte et à la Syrie sur le Sinaï et les hauteurs du Golan, toutefois, ne peut les persuader d'accepter ce qu'ils considèrent une reddition de la Cisjordanie.

La forte position de M. Begin à ce sujet et sur d'autres questions a rehaussé sa popularité à l'intérieur du pays, comme les prises de positions « patriotiques » de politiciens le font si souvent. Toutefois, une telle politique israélienne mènerait fin, si elle était confirmée, à toute perspective de négociations significatives arabo-israéliennes. De plus, elle signifierait la faillite du courant modéré que Sadate, Assade et Hussein ont suivi ces dernières années avec le ferme encouragement des Etats-Unis.

Il semble très douteux qu'une telle politique puisse servir les intérêts d'Israël, sans parler de ceux des Etats-Unis qui, en tant que partisan principal d'Israël, devraient partager la responsabilité de la soutenir.

Napoléon déclara que l'on peut faire tout ce que l'on veut avec des baïonnettes, sauf s'asseoir dessus. Essayer d'incorporer en Israël presque un million d'Arabes qui deviennent de plus en plus conscients de leur identité nationale exigerait des mesures répressives qui porteraient sérieusement atteinte à l'image démocratique d'Israël. Même si la répression devait avoir du succès, le taux supérieur des naissances des Arabes ferait à plus ou moins

brève échéance des Israéliens une minorité dans leur propre pays.

Une rupture de la procédure de négociation serait susceptible, de plus, d'avoir pour effet d'autres conséquences. Israël est encore plus fort militairement que ses adversaires arabes, mais le temps ne travaille plus en sa faveur. Chaque année les Arabes deviennent économiquement plus puissants et militairement mieux entraînés et équipés.

S'ils se voyaient obligés d'abandonner la négociation parce qu'elle n'aboutit à rien, et si l'Occident refuse de leur fournir des armes, ils se retourneraient nécessairement vers les Soviétiques. Tout le progrès fait dans les années récentes pour réduire l'influence soviétique dans tout le Proche-Orient serait rapidement perdu.

Sans aucun doute, si les négociations sont bloquées, les Arabes lanceront de nouveau une offensive à l'assemblée générale des Nations Unies pour stigmatiser Israël comme un agresseur et pour approfondir davantage son isolement politique. En vérité, les Etats-Unis se trouveraient aussi isolés en défendant la politique d'Israël qu'en fait ils désapprouvent.

Il n'est pas probable que les Arabes, barrant la route à une guerre généralisée, essaient d'imposer un autre embargo sur le pétrole. Ils pourraient, toutefois, ralentir la production, augmenter davantage les prix et retirer quelques-uns de leurs milliards de dollars de dépôt à court terme, portant ainsi un grand préjudice à ceux qui soutiennent l'inflexibilité d'Israël.

Y a-t-il quelque chose que les Etats-Unis pourraient faire pour prévenir ces tragiques éventualités ? Ils pourraient utiliser la carotte et le bâton d'une façon plus explicite qu'ils n'ont été désireux de le faire jusqu'ici.

L'obstacle majeur à un règlement pacifique du côté d'Israël est la crainte profondément ancrée que l'on ne pourrait pas faire confiance aux Arabes pour qu'ils respectent les accords. Les Etats-Unis pourraient offrir de garantir formellement que l'accord soit observé multilatéralement ou même unilatéralement, politiquement et si nécessaire militairement.

D'autre part, les Israéliens ont toujours déclaré que si on leur donnait l'assistance dont ils sentent avoir besoin, ils deviendraient plus conciliants. Cela n'est pas arrivé. Par conséquent, une partie de l'aide pourrait être suspendue jusqu'à ce que les concessions indispensables à un accord pacifique mutuellement acceptable aient été présentées. Evidemment des concessions équivalentes de la part des Arabes devraient être faites.

Il ne saurait être question d'imposer un accord. Mais s'il doit y avoir un accord quelconque, il faudrait faire des offres plus encourageantes pour qu'il soit accepté, et des pénalités plus importantes devraient être imposées si l'on s'accroche à des positions qui s'éliminent complètement.

Autrement ni la sécurité d'Israël ni celle des Etats-Unis ne peut être assurée.

©1977 Charles W. Yost

Charles W. Yost

Nahöstliche Gefahren (2. Teil)

[Dieser Artikel erscheint auf Seite 30 in englischer Sprache.]

Washington
In den vergangenen vier Monaten haben sich die noch vor kurzer Zeit so guten Aussichten auf Verhandlungen an einem Tisch zwischen Israelis und Arabern rapide verschlechtert.

Die Vereinigten Staaten haben vorgeschlagen, das unmittelbare Hindernis, nämlich die Verfahrensfrage, wie die Palästinenser auf einer Genfer Konferenz vertreten sein sollen, dadurch zu lösen, daß die Palästinenser entweder die einzigen panarabischen oder der jordanischen Delegation werden.

Ob sich diese Formel, die das Problem der palästinensischen Befreiungsfront (PLO) zu

umgehen sucht, als für die Parteien akzeptabel erweisen wird oder nicht, die Konferenz steht auf ein viel grundlegenderes Problem.

Ein Hauptgegenstand der Verhandlungen wäre notwendigerweise die Zukunft Westjordanien, der Million Araber, die dort und in Gazastreifen leben, und der großen Zahl von Palästinensern im Exil, die Westjordanien als ihr künftiges „Heimatland“ betrachten.

Die Regierung Begin hat klar zu verstehen gegeben, daß sie Westjordanien als Teil eines unveräußerlichen, aus biblischen Zeiten hergeleiteten „Israel“ ansehe und daß es ihr völlig freistehe, dort israelische Siedlungen zu gründen.

Die Araber haben ebenso deutlich erklärt, daß es sich hier um unveräußerliches arabisches Territorium handele und daß es keinen Frieden geben könne, wenn es nicht den Arabern zurückgegeben werde.

Außenminister Dayan hat einen israelischen „Friedensplan“ mit nach Washington gebracht, der, wie verlautet, den Arabern in Westjordanien größere Autonomie gewähre, aber die volle Souveränität Israels für unbestimmte Zeit aufrechterhalten würde. Keine Konzession Israels gegenüber Ägypten und Syrien in bezug auf die Sinai-Halbinsel und die Golan-Höhen könnten die Araber jedoch davon überzeugen, zu akzeptieren, was sie als ein Aufgeben Westjordanien betrachten.

Begins entschiedene Einstellung zu dieser Frage und anderen Problemen hat seine Popularität in Israel erhöht, wie das so oft der Fall ist, wenn Politiker sich „patriotisch“ verhalten. Solch eine israelische Politik würde jedoch, wenn bestätigt, jeglichen Aussichten auf sinnvolle arabisch-israelische Verhandlungen ein Ende bereiten. Es würde außerdem bedeuten, daß die gemäßigte Politik, die Sadat, Assade und Hussein, bestärkt durch die Vereinigten Staaten, in den letzten Jahren verfolgt haben, Schiffbruch erlitten hat.

Es erscheint sehr zweifelhaft, daß solch eine Politik den Interessen Israels dienen würde, ganz zu schweigen von denen der Vereinigten Staaten, die als der wichtigste Alliierte Israels die Verantwortung für deren Durchführung mit zu tragen hätten.

Napoléon bemerkte einmal, daß man mit Baïonnetten alles tun könne, man dürfe nur nicht darauf sitzen. Der Versuch, nahezu eine Million Araber, die sich ihrer nationalen Identität immer mehr bewußt werden, Israel einzubeziehen, würde repressive Maßnahmen erfordern, die dem demokratischen Image Israels ernstlich Abbruch täten. Selbst wenn diese Maßnahmen erfolgreich wären, könnte die höhere arabische Geburtenziffer früher oder später die Israelis zu einer Minorität in ihrem eigenen Land werden lassen.

Ein Zusammenbruch der Verhandlungen würde wahrscheinlich auch noch andere Konsequenzen haben. Israel ist militärisch immer noch stärker als seine arabischen Gegner, aber die Zeit ist nicht mehr ein Faktor zugunsten der Israelis. Jedes Jahr werden die Araber wirtschaftlich mächtiger und militärisch besser ausgebildet und ausgerüstet.

Wenn sie sich gezwungen sehen, die Verhandlungen abzubrechen, weil sie zu nichts führen, und wenn der Westen sich weigert, ihnen Waffen zu liefern, werden sie sich notwen-

digerweise wieder an die Sowjets wenden. All der Fortschritt, der in den letzten Jahren bei der Verminderung des sowjetischen Einflusses im gesamten Nahen Osten erzielt wurde, wäre schnell zunichte gemacht.

Zweifelloso werden die Araber, wenn die Verhandlungen in eine Sackgasse geraten, wieder eine Offensive in der Vollversammlung der Vereinten Nationen starten, um Israel zum Aggressor zu stempeln und seine politische Isolierung weiter zu vertiefen. Auch die Vereinigten Staaten würden isoliert werden, wenn sie die Politik Israels, die sie tatsächlich nicht gutheißen, verteidigten.

Es ist nicht wahrscheinlich, daß die Araber, ausgenommen im Kriegsfall, versuchen würden, ein weiteres Öl embargo zu verhängen. Sie könnten jedoch die Produktion verlangsamen, nochmals die Preise erhöhen und einen Teil der kurzfristig angelegten Milliarden von Dollar abrufen, so daß diejenigen, die Israels Unerbittlichkeit unterstützen, ernstlich geschädigt würden.

Können die Vereinigten Staaten irgend etwas tun, um eine solche tragische Entwicklung zu verhindern? Sie könnten viel offener zu Zuckerbrot und Peitsche Zuzuflick nehmen, als sie es bisher willens gewesen sind.

Das Haupthindernis für eine Friedensregelung auf seiten Israels ist die tiefstehende Furcht, daß man sich nicht darauf verlassen könne, daß die Araber sich an das Abkommen halten werden. Die Vereinigten Staaten könnten sich offiziell bereit erklären, seine Durchführung multilateral oder sogar einseitig, politisch und wenn notwendig militärisch zu garantieren.

Die Israelis andererseits haben immer wieder behauptet, daß sie konzipieren würden, wenn ihnen die Unterstützung, die sie ihren Ansichten nach benötigen, gewährt würde. Das ist nicht geschehen. Daher könnte ihnen ein Teil der Unterstützung vorenthalten werden, bis Konzessionen angeboten werden, die für eine für alle Seiten akzeptable Friedensregelung unabhängig sind. Natürlich müßten auch die Araber entsprechende Konzessionen machen.

Keinesfalls sollte den Beteiligten eine Regelung aufgezwungen werden. Wenn jedoch überhaupt eine Regelung erzielt werden soll, müssen größere Anreize, sie zu akzeptieren, angeboten und größere Strafen verhängt werden, wenn eine Partei sich an Positionen klammert, die eine Regelung völlig ausschließen.

Andernfalls ist die Sicherheit sowohl Israels als auch der Vereinigten Staaten in Frage gestellt.

©1977 Charles W. Yost



Forged olive branch.
Le rameau d'olivier forgé.
Palmeritzweig im Entstehen

The Christian Science Monitor

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home Forum-Seite in englischer Sprache erschienenen Artikels

Das Gemüt des Menschen

Ein jeder von uns versteht der unendlichen Intelligenz, die wir Gott nennen.

Wenn wir auch diese Regierung nicht anerkennen und sogar davon überzeugt sein mögen, wir wären auf der einzig richtigen Spur zu einem größeren Verständnis dessen, was gerecht und gut ist, erhebt sich dennoch die Frage: Was ist Wahrheit, oder Gemüt? Was ist Intelligenz?

Im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft* schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Die einzige Intelligenz oder Substanz eines Gedankens, eines Samens oder einer Blume ist Gott, der Schöpfer derselben. Gemüt ist die Seele von allem. Gemüt ist Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe, das alles regiert.“

Diese Synonyme für Gott weisen auf Seine ewige Fortdauer hin; sie schließen weder einen Anfang noch ein Ende ein. Und in Gemüt, Leben, Wahrheit, Liebe unendlich sind, können sie unmöglich abwesend sein.

Die Entfaltung der unendlichen Intelligenz des Gemüts im menschlichen Bewußtsein hat in wunderbaren Erfindungen und Fortschritten der Technologie ihren Ausdruck gefunden. Dieses Durchbrechen der Begrenzungen des menschlichen Denkens hat uns von vielen uralten Bräuchen, Theorien und Ängsten frei gemacht.

Das Gute ruht in dem unendlichen, immortellen göttlichen Gemüt, das das Gemüt aller, das Gemüt des Menschen ist — und die Probleme der Menschheit löst. In dieser unendlichen Intelligenz kann weder Verständnis noch Harmonie fehlen.

Es kann niemals mehr als alles oder die Unendlichkeit geben. Die Ideen des Gemüts sind unendlich und immer gegenwärtig; wir können sie jedoch nur durch geistige Wahrnehmung erkennen und aufnehmen. Wenn wir beharrlich und konsequent beten und uns täglich an Gott wenden, bringt dies zunehmendes Verständnis und geistiges Wachstum mit sich, und wir beginnen, mehr an andere und weniger an uns selbst zu denken.

Ein angemessenes Gleichgewicht schließt

jedoch immer eine richtige Wertschätzung unserer gottverliehenen Fähigkeiten und Begabungen ein, und dadurch können wir neue Ziele und Gelegenheiten finden, und unser tägliches Leben wird sich harmonischer gestalten. Ein altes materielles Ziel verliert an Dringlichkeit, wenn wir die Ordnung und Ruhe einer mehr geistigen Lebensanschauung gewinnen. Christus Jesus sagte: „Man wird auch nicht sagen: Siehe, hier! oder: da! Denn sehet, das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch.“

Wir lernen außerdem, in einem jeden unserer Mitmenschen mehr von dem göttlichen Schaffen Menschen zu entdecken. Und wir können unser eigenes wirkliches Wesen als Vollkommenheit des Gemüts und seiner Eigenschaften schenken. Deren Abwesenheit im Menschen aus. Das göttliche Gemüt ist in Wirklichkeit immer unser Gemüt. Unser wirkliches Sein ist der Ausdruck des Gemüts.

Nur wenn wir uns im stillen und ununterbrochen der geistigen Wahrheiten bewußt werden und ihnen gemäß leben, können wir die Harmonie und Inspiration des Gemüts und seiner Ideen sehen und spüren. Wir müssen erkennen und akzeptieren, daß die unendliche Intelligenz alle regiert. Dann beginnen wir zu verstehen, was Mrs. Eddy meint, wenn sie schreibt: „Der ruhige und erhöhte Gedanke oder das geistige Erlassen hat Frieden.“

* Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 508; 1. Lukas 17:21 [Fußnote]; * Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 508.

* Christian Science (Christliche Wissenschaft)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist seit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in dem Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auswahl über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache wird auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum

(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

L'Entendement de l'homme

Chacun de nous est gouverné par l'intelligence infinie que nous appelons Dieu.

Bien que nous ne reconnaissons peut-être pas cette intelligence nous gouverne, et que nous pensions même avoir une voie intérieure menant à une compréhension plus élevée de ce qui est juste et bon, la question à résoudre est celle-ci : Qu'est-ce que la Vérité, ou l'Entendement ? Qu'est-ce que l'intelligence ?

Dans le livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « La seule intelligence ou substance d'une pensée, d'une semence ou d'une fleur, est Dieu, le créateur de ces choses. L'Entendement est l'Âme de tout. L'Entendement est la Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour gouvernant tout. »

Ces synonymes de Dieu indiquent Son éternité; ils signifient qu'il n'y a pas de commencement, pas de fin. Et parce qu'ils sont infinis, il n'est pas possible qu'ils soient absents.

Le déroulement dans la conscience humaine de l'intelligence infinie de l'Entendement a été manifesté par des inventions merveilleuses et des progrès de la technologie. Cette percée des limitations de la pensée humaine nous a libérés d'un grand nombre de rites, de théories et de craintes séculaires.

Le bien réside dans l'Entendement divin infini toujours présent. C'est là l'Entendement de tous, l'Entendement de l'homme — et la solution des problèmes de l'humanité. Dans cette intelligence infinie, il ne peut y avoir aucune absence de compréhension ou d'harmonie.

Il ne peut jamais y avoir plus que tout, plus que l'infini. Les idées de l'Entendement sont infinies et toujours présentes, mais nous ne pouvons les reconnaître et les recevoir que grâce au discernement spirituel. Prior de façon persistante et suivie et se tourner journalièrement vers Dieu apporte une compréhension plus grande et une croissance

spirituelle, et nous commençons à penser plus aux autres et moins à nous-mêmes.

Toutefois, un juste équilibre comprend toujours une estimation correcte des capacités dont Dieu nous a doués et des mobiles qu'il nous inspire et cela nous permet de trouver de nouveaux buts et de nouvelles occasions et de faire des ajustements plus harmonieux dans nos activités quotidiennes. Un ancien but matériel devient moins urgent lorsque nous trouvons ordre et calme dans un style de vie plus spirituel. Christ Jésus a dit : « On ne dira pas : Il est ici ! ou bien : Il est là ! Car voici que le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous ! »

Nous apprenons également à voir davantage de l'homme créé par Dieu dans chacun de nos semblables. Et nous pouvons voir notre propre nature véritable en tant que complète et en paix. L'infini même de l'Entendement et de ses qualités rend impossible l'absence de ces qualités en l'homme. L'Entendement divin est toujours, en réalité, notre Entendement. Notre être véritable est l'expression de l'Entendement.

Ce n'est qu'en discernant et en vivant ces vérités spirituelles de façon paisible et ininterrompue que nous pouvons voir et ressentir l'harmonie et l'inspiration de l'Entendement et de ses idées. Il nous faut reconnaître et accepter que l'intelligence infinie gouverne tout. Nous pouvons alors commencer à comprendre ce que Mrs. Eddy veut dire lorsqu'elle écrit : « La pensée calme et exaltée, ou l'intelligence spirituelle, est en paix. »

* Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures, p. 508; 1. Luc 17:21 (version synodale); * Science et Santé, p. 508.

* Christian Science (Christliche Wissenschaft)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Panoramic view, Big Sur, California

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

ARTISTS and their INSPIRATION

Poet Joseph Brodsky
Untitled

Now that I've walled myself off from the world,
I'd like to wall myself off from myself.
Not fences of hewn poles, but mirror glass,
It seems to me, will best accomplish this.
I'll study the dark features of my face:
my bristly beard, the blotches on my chin.
Perhaps there is no better kind of wall
than a three-faced mirror for this parted pair.*
This mirror shows, in twilight from the door,
huge starlings at the edge of the ploughland,
and lakes like branches in the wall, yet crowned
with fir-tree teeth. Behold, the world beyond
creeps through these lakes — these branches in our world —
indeed, through every puddle opening.
Or else this world crawls through them to the sky.

Joseph Brodsky

*The "parted pair" is the poet and his own reflection, from which he has been "separated" by his mirror.

From Joseph Brodsky Selected Poems, ©1973, translated by George L. Kline, Harper and Row, Publishers.

Joseph Brodsky is considered by many the greatest living Russian poet. In 1964 he was sentenced by a Leningrad court to five years in an Arctic labor camp for "parasitism," that is, for writing poetry full time without official sanction, instead of working in a factory. After an international outcry, Brodsky was released early from his sentence. He was exiled from the Soviet Union in 1972, however, and subsequently became Poet in Residence at the University of Michigan.

Elizabeth Pond, who was until recently Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, went to talk with him. In her words:

"The Ann Arbor, Michigan, house looks very American and suburban outside, very Russian inside. The first floor, virtually empty, is ignored except for transit. There is only one room in the house that matters — the second-floor study that is just large enough to encompass a battered desk, a chair, a couch/bed, and bookshelves crammed with Hazlitt, Mandelstam, Roethke, Montale, and dictionaries. There are color photos of Venice on the wall; plus some leaves from last fall and a print of the port of London in an earlier century. Sitting in the chair, with every book in the room within arm's reach, is Joseph Brodsky."

The following excerpts are taken from their conversation.

How do you maintain a Russian voice while living outside of Russia?

It's not simple. But the question is based on a preconceived idea about a writer's tradition and roots. Spiritually, man is rooted, only in — what should I say? — rooted only upwards. So consequently it doesn't really matter where you are living or how far your desk is from your homeland. Sometimes it's even better to be far away. Thomas Mann, when he arrived in America and was asked about that, said, "The German art of letters is wherever I am."

The material which constitutes a poem is in the first place: the language itself. The poem runs not because of what it actually says, or what it actually operates with in terms of the "real," or in terms even of di-

dactics. First of all, the aesthetic entity is supplied by language. Maybe I use a word which I didn't intend originally. But still, because of my liking of the word, I use it. It's true — in some poems I have written in this country I describe something local, like a Coca-Cola sign. But that is used as a simile.

A poet may use the locale. But what dictates this usage is not the locale itself, but the poet's own language, its harmony, its plasticity, its flow.

Images are not local. They are not Russian. They do not have nationality or national identity. A street is a street. A house is a house. Space is space; time is time. It's not that I'm trying to say that the items of this world are universal or international. But the material world is essentially the embodiment or manifestation of some other things. And in that respect they are neither Russian nor American, you see?

This lack of dependence on a place is easier, I feel, for a novelist than for a poet — though it is not easy in either case — but a poem is a more accelerated form of story. It's more compact. Still I think you need to stay closer to the current prosody in poetry than in prose itself. In prose you are creating the world. In a big work you create the atmosphere and in that atmosphere you can invent turns of phrase. Poetry, on the other hand, is sheer monologue.

When you use a concrete image from Russia in your poetry do you have to struggle for it now?

What is really hard — from time to time in my poems I used to insert some pieces of dialogue. Now it goes a little bit out of my poetry. Though I can take it successfully, I hope.

What I am trying to do in my poetry is to generalize rather than particularize. In living far away from your homeland, theoretically you are cut out from the language colloquialisms, etc. And yet I wonder isn't this situation in a way a return to a normal state? When you are living at home, you are dealing with so many people and

Evening

Snow had sifted through cracks
and soft-powdered the hay.
When I scattered the stalks
I could see a moth stir.
Little moth, little moth!
You stayed off your death,
creeping into this loft:
hibernated, survived.

The moth lived to see how
my lantern* made smoke trails,
and how brightly lit up
were the planks of the walls.
When I held him up close
I could see his antennae —
more clearly than the flame
or my own two cupped hands.

We are wholly alone
in the evening gloom
And my fingers are warm
like the lost days of June.

Joseph Brodsky

*The letuchaya nishch (literally, "bat") is a box-like Russian lantern, having four glass sides which enclose a candle.

so many issues that you fail to grasp them at. So in some way having just 10 or 20 — or five — people to truly converse with in Russian is returning to the normal scale.

What about the language itself, its intonation and flow? Isn't there a risk of losing these when you are not surrounded by the language?

This is your fear. But the fear is reduced by the sheer impossibility of imagining yourself 20 years from now. Even tomorrow is a mystery to me.

Some of my Russian friends in Moscow say that your poetry has continued developing after you left Russia and that you've gotten better here.

Of course. I hope so.

How do you see your work developing since you left the Soviet Union?

I can talk only of what I hope has happened. I know what I'm trying to do; in a way it's different from what I was doing while I was in Russia. I'm less given to immediate irritants: living abroad, living in exile, is perhaps the closest possible approximation to the absolute, to the existential absolute.

For instance, I know what has happened in one respect. The main tendency of the Russian psyche is the idea of consolation, of justification of the existing order. This idea of consolation is very deep in the Russian psyche and penetrates Russian aesthetics and poetry. The meters, the end-rhyme, the flow of the Russian verse have this air of consoling and perhaps lamenting. With this lament and consolation you feel at home; you have made the ends meet mentally.

I do not believe in that. I never did very much. Consequently, I see no reason whatever to try for it. I think my poetry now is a little bit harder: I think it's a little bit more to the point, a bit more concrete. I think it indicates truth — if I'm able to perceive any truth — rather than imitates it.

In the Soviet Union the pressures on a poet are different. . . . They are different. They're lighter. Is that surprising? The reason is very simple: The faculties of your mind which could otherwise be occupied

with self-distrust are occupied with distrust of the state.

I've often wondered about this. How does a writer develop when he doesn't have a full opportunity to test his ideas and his writing openly?

I don't know how to explain it. You certainly do not have that opportunity. Still, you are always writing, always working, bearing in mind that there is some critic, some sardonic mind out there. And as soon as your imagination gets this idea, it moves in front of you, like a horizon you are never able to reach. You are never able to approach this person. However far you go, however profound you get, still the idea of this critic grows in direct proportion to this profundity.

How did you prevent all your energy from going into fighting the official intrusions rather than into creating poetry?

I was much too occupied with doing poetry as well as I could. A writer has only one responsibility to society: just to write well. It's a fairly consuming occupation. I do not believe in verbal fighting. The loss of people into fighting carries a big risk of self-deception. Whenever you do something good you automatically identify yourself as good.

What about your audience? In the Soviet Union you had people thirsting for your next poem. Here you don't.

That's an exaggeration. Russian readers are pleased when they get a new poem. So am I. But frankly, I do not believe in any real interplay between writer and audience — neither here nor there. Applause from an audience is also a shortcut to deception. Stravinsky, when he was asked the classic question — who do you compose for? — said, "for myself and for the probable after-go." An alter ego never applauds you.

In your poetry classes you have described the coming of a poem as starting with a hum.

A mental hum. It creates a certain kind of entity in your mind which you try to fill up with words and thoughts in approximation of this hum.

And rewriting? When do your critical faculties take over for your creative faculties?

They never do. Because writing itself is a selective process. You dismiss things. And this selection is exactly, in a much condensed form, a critical process. You see, the majority of things are written out of a state of being at odds with yourself. Confusion. Sometimes you are writing in order to clarify some things.

You find out what you are thinking in the process of writing poetry?

In a way. But I don't think that's accurate. For some reason you are writing a poem out of a certain knowledge which overcomes the odds. [With surprise, to himself.] That's a nice definition.

The odds of what? Of accident? Confusion? Both. All kinds. Your basic mistrust of yourself.

One last question. Apart from what you've already said, could you offer a definition of a poem?

I have a good one. A poem is the closest possible interplay between ethos and aesthetics.

The Monitor's religious article

The mind of man

Each of us is subject to the infinite intelligence that we call God.

While we may not acknowledge this government, and may even feel we have an inside track to a superior understanding of what is right and good, it evolves into the question: What is Truth, or Mind? What is intelligence?

In the Christian Science textbook Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "The only intelligence or substance of a thought, a seed, or a flower is God, the creator of it. Mind is the Soul of all. Mind is Life, Truth, and Love which governs all."

These synonyms for God indicate His eternality; they imply no beginning, no ending. And because they are infinite, there is no possibility of their absence.

The unfoldment in human consciousness of Mind's infinite intelligence has been made manifest in wonderful inventions and advancements in technology. This breaking through limitations of human thought has freed us from many age-old rituals, theories, and fears.

Good resides in the infinite ever-present divine Mind. This is the Mind of all, the Mind of man — and the solution to mankind's problems. In this infinite intelligence there can be no absence of understanding or harmony.

There can never be more than all, or infinity. Mind's ideas are infinite and ever-present, but we can only recognize and receive them: through spiritual discernment. Persistent and consistent prayer and daily turning to God bring increasing understanding and spiritual growth, and we begin to think more of others and less of ourselves.

However, a proper balance always includes the right appraisal of our God-given abilities and incentives, and this enables us to find new objectives and opportunities and more harmonious adjustments in our everyday activities. An old material objective becomes less urgent as we find the order and tranquility of a more spiritual way of life. Christ Jesus said, "Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you."

We also learn to see more of the God-created man in each of our fellowmen. And we can see our own real nature as complete and at peace. The very infinity of Mind and its qualities precludes an absence of them in

BIBLE VERSE

I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.
Philippians 4:13

Resting branch

I climb the tree
stretching out over the river
climbing for a branch that won't break
leaving my head on its strength
to watch the glassy mosaic
below on the water
reflecting my face and thoughts
shimmering and drawing together
like pieces of a puzzle
I believe in this branch
rumpling to the trunk
which runs to roots
where works the seed
advancing through the years
forming a branch that won't break
to hold my resting body

Wayne Welch

man. The divine Mind is always, in reality, our Mind. Our real being is the expression of Mind.

Only in quiet, uninterrupted discernment and living of spiritual truths can we see and feel the harmony and inspiration of Mind and its ideas. We need to recognize and acknowledge that infinite intelligence is governing all. Then we can begin to understand what Mrs. Eddy means when she writes, "The calm and exalted thought or spiritual apprehension is at peace."

*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 508; **Luke 17:21; †Science and Health, p. 506.

Within the closeness of God's family

To feel a natural warmth and affection for all our brothers and sisters as children of God is to be drawn within the encircling love of our divine Parent. The Bible speaks of this bond of universal brotherhood and assures us that we are all the sons and daughters of God. It tells us that God can help us in every circumstance.

A fuller understanding of God is needed to reach to the core of every discord with a healing solution. A book that speaks of the all-goodness of God, His love and His constancy, in clear understandable terms is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

Science and Health shows the reader how to love in a manner that brings about happy relationships, an honest affection for all mankind, and a deeper love for God.

A paperback copy can be yours by sending \$1.80 with this coupon to:

Miss Frances C. Carlson
Publisher's Agent
45 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,
London SW1X 7JH

Please send me a paperback copy of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. (P)

Name _____
Address _____
County _____
Postal Code _____

Enclosed is £1.80 plus 30p to cover postage and handling.

Aspen Forest: Photograph by Paul Conklin

